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The compilation of this annotated bibliography of selected materials was undertaken to provide a thorough review of the literature concerning the cooperative and project methods of instruction in the field of distributive education to be used in "A Pilot Program Comparing Cooperative and Project Methods of Teaching Distributive Education" (ED 016 846). The major portion of materials included in this annotated bibliography is mainly reviews of journal articles, although some books, theses, and dissertations were also reviewed from 1896 to 1967. Section I, Cooperative Method, includes a number of articles reviewed by year, subject index, suggested readings, code categories, and 293 annotations. Section II, Project Method, follows the above format and includes 100 annotations. The articles included in the bibliography can provide: (1) an historical perspective of the development of the cooperative and project methods of instruction, (2) a source of facts, experiences, and ideals for those concerned with the problems of initiating a cooperative or preparatory program, and (3) a selected classification and categorized body of information concerning the field of distributive education. (MM)





RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
In Vocational-Technical Education



A Selected and Annotated Bibliography Related to

Cooperative and Project Methods in

Distributive Education

Department of Secondary Education and Curriculum
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
April, 1967

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Bibliographic Series Number Five.

A Selected and Annotated Bibliography

Related to

Cooperative and Project Methods in

Distributive Education .

William D. Woolf

and

Donald D. Pettit

Research Assistants

THE CENTER FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION THE OHIO STATE INVERSITY

Under the direction of:

Edward T. Ferguson Jr., Project Leader

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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FOREWORD

Members of the staff of the Research and Development Program in Vocational-Technical Education, when implementing the Distributive Education Pilot Project, became aware of the need for a thorough review of the literature concerning the cooperative and project methods of instruction in the field of distributive education. The compilation of this annotated bibliography of selected materials was undertaken and designed with this need in view.

It is anticipated that this selected annotated bibliography relating to the cooperative and project methods of instruction in distributive education will prove a useful source of information to distributive education teacher educators or other professors of vocational education; to students in distributive education and to other professional personnel, such as state supervisors, administrators, directors of vocational education, and teacher coordinators.

The articles included in the bibliography can provide: 1) an historical perspective of development of the cooperative and project methods of instruction, (with emphasis upon their relationship to distributive education;) 2) a source of facts, experiences, and ideas for those concerned with the problems of initiating a cooperative or preparatory program; 3) a selected classified and categorized body of information concerning the field of distributive education.

Edward T. Ferguson, Jr. Project Leader, Distributive Education Pilot Program



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INTRODUCTION

The major portion of materials included in this selected and annotated bibliography is mainly reviews of journal articles, although some books, theses, and dissertations are also reviewed.

Chronologically, the scope of the bibliography ranges from 1896 to 1967.

This selected annotated bibliography has two limitations which confine the material to:

- (1) selected articles
- (2) articles relating to the secondary school level only, except during the early years of development

(Not all relevant articles in existence are included, since the bibliography is limited to the extent that a vast majority of the articles reviewed came from only two libraries: the Michigan State University Library and the State of Michigan Library. An attempt was made to include articles representative of the time period in which they were written.)

The titles of specific articles reviewed were obtained from several sources:

- (1) Education Index,
- (2) Reader's Guide to Periodic Literature,
- (3) Business Education Index,
- (4) An Annotated Bibliography of Periodical Literature Relating to Distributive Education 1947-1961,*
- (5) Other miscellaneous sources.

The bibliography is presented in two sections, the first on the cooperative method and the second on the project method. In both sections, the selected annotations are presented in chronological order to illustrate the historical development of these two methods. Index land 2, which list the number of articles included by year, also indicate historical development, for the cooperative and project methods respectively.

*Arnold, Richard A.; Poland, Robert P.; Meyer, Warren G.; and Haines, Peter G.; An Annotated Bibliography of Periodical Literature Relating to Distributive Education 1947-1961, Office of Research and Fublication, College of Education, Michigan State University, 1962.



Included also in both sections is a Subject Index, keyed to the number of the article, and Authors Index, to help in locating particular items and to indicate the great number of contributors that have been reviewed.

For those seeking a quick overview, suggested reading lists have been prepared. Since a "jury panel" could not be assembled to review the articles and weigh them for relative merit, several articles that seem to be particularly comprehensive and influential have been noted.

Preceding each section is a description and definition of the categories by which the articles are coded. Noted on the left side of each annotation is a list of categories to facilitate selection of articles for further and more intensive study. This code will enable the reader to determine the broad intent of each article by simply referring to its various subject headings.

Also included with each article are the Michigan State University call numbers, which follow the Library of Congress system.



SECTION ONE

COOPERATIVE METHOD



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1920	 1	1949	 11
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1931	 2	1951	 13
1932	 3	1952	 13
1933	 0	1953	 6
1934	 1	1954	 9
1935	 5	1955	 7
1936	 3	1956	 7
1937	 7	1957	 11
1938	 13	1958	 10
1939	 6	1959	 11
1940	 9	1960	 11
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Suggested Readings:

Comprehensive Articles which provide a good overview of the complete field of cooperative method: 75, 80, 161, 174, 179, 191, 252, 266, 284.

Major Concepts:

- 1. Cooperative method is more than work experience: 5, 240.
- 2. Competencies: 90.
- 3. Laboratory: 65, 101.
- 4. Clubs: 92.
- Job Clusters: 103.
- 6. Expanded Field -- Adult and preparatory classes: 38, 205, 281, 287, 292.
- 7. Project method: 285.
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- 10. Variety of methods: 63, 124, 224.
- 11. Public relations:
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- 12. Articulation with Junior College: 74.

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- 1. Advisory Committees: 112.
- 2. Student recruitment: 138, 171.
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- 4. Training stations: 153, 208.
- 5. Coordinator's duties: 187, 204, 229, 247, 248.
- 6. Teacher training: 271.
- 7. Follow-up studies: 272.

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- 1. Early Reviews: 25, 50, 71, 91.
- 2. Overall history: 184.

Federal Acts:

- 1. George-Deen: 29.
- 2. George-Borden: 115.
- 3. Vocational Education Act 1963: 265, 275.



Description of Code Categories as Found With Each Article:

- 1. Adm -- Administration: This category is given to the articles that refer to administrative procedures essential to effective cooperative programs. The procedures include the duties of the coordinator, implications of time scheduling, financing, objectives and aims, teacher training, and changes in the program.
- 2. Ex -- Specific Example: This code is included whenever an article tells of a specific program at a particular school or school district. This code enables one to observe the geographical development of the program throughout the country. The school and the state are named in each case.
- 3. Ph -- Philosophy: This category is included to provide a rationale on which to build. This area shows justification of the program and deals with many of the "why" questions so often asked. Some of the educational psychology arguments are also included under this heading: for example, the importance of the area of motivation, and learning theories.
- 4. <u>His -- Historical</u>: Whenever an article gives some historical perspective, either of the whole cooperative movement or just of the local situation, it is classified under a history heading.
- 5. <u>Val -- Value:</u> This heading is given to promotional articles and those that extol the advantages and benefits of the cooperative program.
- 6. <u>Gu -- Guidance</u>: This pinpoints the articles which stress the importance of guidance in the cooperative program.



- 7. Cur -- Curriculum: This category isolates the articles that refer to the development of curriculum. Often these articles describe particular courses and sometimes include a scope and sequence pattern.
- 8. Spc -- Special Education: This separates the articles that show a cooperative distributive education experience with one of the special education groups, such as mentally retarded or physically handicapped children.
- 9. Meth -- Methods: This code brings in view suggestions, problems, and experiences with different teaching methods used in the related class.
- 10. Prep -- Preparatory: This heading is used for articles that refer to the 10th and 11th grade courses of instruction that may be prerequisite, or at least organized in a sequential manner, to the cooperative program.

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PLEASE NOTE: Library call numbers are those of the Library of Congress System. Where any other system is used, the local librarian should be consulted.

1. AP 4 C7 Vol 105 1914 Brereton, Cloudesley, "Cooperation Between the School and the Employer", The Contemporary Review, 10:227-235, 1914.

Code: Adm Ph

Val

Overall review of cooperative program relating heavily to British practices. Promotes theory plus practice in learning and asks for a better understanding of employeremployee, student-teacher-parent relationships.

2. LB 1598 155 Vol 20 Apr 1919 Evans, Owen D., "The Young Worker and the Part-Time School", Manual Training, 20:275-278, April 1919.

Code: Adm Ex Ph Author: Principal, Boston Continuation School, Boston.

A Comprehensive account of the Boston Continuation School showing kinds of students, student problems and needs, curriculum, teacher program, and a comparison to regular school programs. This account covers many kinds of cooperative programs. Curriculum emphasis is one of "why" rather than "what".

3. LB 1598 155 Vol 20 Apr 1919

Val Cur

Leavitt, Frank M., "Launching Part-Time Cooperative Education on a Large Scale", Manual Training, 20:267-271, April 1919.

Author: Associate Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh.

Code: Adm Ex Val Gu Cur Description of the organization of a cooperative half-time plan in Pittsburgh, for high school and college students, with department stores. The advantages listed include job position on graduation, adequate training for work, careful supervision, receipt of pay while learning, and theory linked with practice.

4. L 11 836 Vol 12 1920 Editorial Comment, "The New York City Cooperative High School", School and Society, 12:225, September 1920.

A short report on the experiment at New York City High School where students are alternating a school week with a work week in city department stores. This school was designated as a cooperative high school and 1000 students were involved.

Code: Adm Ex

His

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5. LB 1598 155 Vol 30 Mar 1929 Editorial Comment, "Cooperative Part-Time Education", Industrial Education Magazine, 30:317, March 1929.

Code:
Adm
Ph

Encourages responsible articulation between industry and school. Discusses relative time on the job as compared to classroom theory. Encourages recognition that coop means more than "working part-time and going to school part-time". The author advocates the need for research in areas which would identify job need and subsequent competencies to be taught in the classroom.

6. LB 1598 155 Vol 30 Hurley, Morris E., "Essential Steps in a Cooperative Education Program", <u>Industrial Education</u>, 30:329-331, March 1929.

Author: Principal, Merritt High School, Oakland, California.

Code:

Mar 1929

The four fundamental steps in organizing a cooperative training program are: (1) analysis of business as a foundation to curriculum, (2) survey of cooperative businesses to determine training possibilities, (3) school responsibilities toward students, (4) training for citizenship in the community.

7. L 11 N28 Vol 8 Aug 1931 Coleman, P. Evans, "Cooperation: The New Tie Between Education and Industry", Nation's Schools, 8:49-52, August 1931.

Author: Professor of Marketing, University of Detroit.

Code: Adm Val A 5-year follow-up study comparing the work of 85 Junior High graduates (with no coop experience) and 60 Commercial Coop students at the University of Cincinnati. Educational benefits of cooperative training outlined. Progressive job training situation extolled allowing students to find a specialty by working in various departments.

8. LB 1598 155 Vol 32 May 1931 Weaver, G.G., "Some Problems of Cooperative Education", Industrial Education Magazine, 32:352-255, May 1931.

Author: State Department of Vocational Education, Albany, New York.

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Description of a program where the classroom was divided into two groups with each group alternating week by week between job and classroom. Obligations of school and industry are discussed. Administration, curriculum, number of students, length of courses, problems encountered, advantages with minimum expense, and motivation are cited.



Editorial Comment, "Part-Time Cooperative Education in New 9. L York", School Review, 40:493-494, September 1932. 11 S551 Experinece with cooperative program in New York high schools. Vol 40 Students working one week and going to school one week. Sept 1932 Work stations are found in industry, retail stores or offices. 91% of graduates are placed -- usually with the coop firm. Code: Promotion and higher pay quickly followed in many cases. Adm Other results reported. $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ Val Jordan, M.L., "Educational Research and Statistics: 10. L Cooperative Education", School and Society, 36:60-64, July 11 1932. s36 Vol 36 Author: Nash Preparatory School, Cleveland, Ohio. July 1932 A study comparing a group of coop students with a group of Code: non-coop students with results of tests and achievement Val given. Conclusion: coop students seem to be advancing more rapidly and have more interest. Kefauver, Grayson N. and others, "The Horizontal Organization 11. L of Secondary Education", National Survey of Secondary 111 Education, Monograph No. 2, U.S. Office of Education, A6 Bulletin #17, pp 95-107, 1932. #17 1932 Specialist in School Organization for National Author: Code: Survey of Secondary Education. Adm Ph An excellent description showing advantages of the coopera-Val tive program, its curriculum, placement of students, and Cur rates of pay. Burmahln, E.F., "Students Manage Department Store", Journal HF12. of Business Education, 9:19-20, April 1934. 1101 J69 Author: Director of Business Education, Public Schools of Vol 9 Lynchburg, Vermont. Apr 1934 A report of the Lynchburg High Schools being invited to work Code:

Adm Ex Val A report of the Lynchburg High Schools being invited to work along side employees of the Guggenheimer's Department Store for a day. More a project method than a coop program.



13. HD 8051 A69 Vol 40 Apr 1935 Brockman, L.O., "A Work Try-Out-Scheme for High School Students", Monthly Labor Review, 40:954-955, April 1935.

This author describes a program carried out at Louiston, Montana. Work experience part-time but not related class. Specific student cases are cited and objectives of the coop specified.

Code:
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English, Horace B., "Education Through Work in a Time of Social Change", Educational Method, 15:67-71, November 1935.

E223 Vol 15

Nov 1935

Author: Department of Psychology, Ohio State University.

Code: Ph Val A Psychological discussion of work experience. Young people are restless, needing and wanting to work because of their biological make-up. The difficulties of the depression bear a deep influence in this article.

15. HF 1101 N25 Vol 4 Dec 1935 Rowse, Edward J., "Securing the Cooperation of Merchants in Training Salespeople in Secondary Schools", <u>National</u> Business Education Quarterly, 4:18-20, 35, December 1935.

Author: Commercial Coordinator, Boston.

Ccde:
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Ph
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Mr. Rowse justifies teaching of salesmanship in the high school by listing 3 arguments. He cautions that practical experience must accompany the theory. He also lists three possible coop plans: (1) Alternate school/store where students are paired, one in school and one working, (2) Daily short-hour plan where students are released a few hours daily to work, (3) Occasional practice plan. He stresses agreement through Merchants' Association rather than through individual merchants.

16. LB 1598 155 Vol 37 Sept 1935 Small, Robert O., "Cooperative Schools and Continuation Schools", Industrial Education Magazine, 37:194-195, Sept 1935.

Author: State Department of Education, Boston, Massachusetts.

Code: Adm Ex Describes plan of cooperative education in Massachusetts. The program is for students 14 years or over who work and can profit by instruction. School hours and work hours are specific. There were 44 such programs in the state in 1935. Students are part of a "cooperative school".



-19-Walters, R.G., "The Place of Selling Subjects in the Secondary Schools", National Business Education Quarterly, 4:21-17. HF 1.101 25, December 1935. N25 Vol 4 Author: Grove City College, Pennsylvania. Dec 1935 A survey of number of cities throughout the United States Code: compiling special information of the schools offering retail-Cur ing and marketing courses. Marshall, R.C., "Learning on the Job", Nation's Schools, 18. L 18:12-215, July 1936. 11 N28 Author: Superintendent of Public Instruction, Duval County, Vol 18 July 1936 Florida. Description of a coop plan at Jacksonville, Florida. How the Code: plan works, advisory committees, coordinator's job, sequential Adm courses, administrator's reaction and pupil evaluation are $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ Val given. Rosenstengel, W.E. and Fred Dixon, "Apprentices in Stores and 19. L Shops", The Clearing House, 11:47-51, September 1936. 11 C53 Authors: Superintendent of Public Schools, Columbia, Mo. Vol 11 Coordinator of Public Schools, Columbia, Mo. Sept 1936 A description of a cooperative plan being used in Hickman Code: High School, Columbia, Missouri. It tells why the program Adm was organized, the problems to be solved by it, and the types $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ of training. Details of the program are included. Ph Cur Thompson, Carl Francis, "A Part-Time Cooperative Program in 20. LBa Small Community", Industrial Education Magazine, 38:174-1598 178, September 1936. 155 Vol 38

Author: Coordinator, Senior High School, Springfield, Mo. Sept 1936

Code:

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Vol 20 Oct 1937

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An extensive article describing the cooperative program in Springfield. Consideration is given to participants, types of training, coordinators' responsibilities, personnel problems, dangers, types of employment and assessment of values of the program. Springfield is sold on coop.

Barrett, L.A., "Graduates with Experience", Nation's Schools, 21. L 20:33-34, October 1937. 11 N28

Author: High School Principal, Salida, Colorado.

Salida's cooperative plan described. Students attend school mornings and work afternoons with no compensation, in various trades, industries, or office occupations. A coordinator counsels with each student. General descriptive account.

22. L 11 S551 Vol 45 Apr 1937

Code:

5201 A61

Vol 9

Editorial News, "Three Diverse Plans for Providing Occupational Experience", School Review, 45:245-247, April 1937.

Three reports: (1) A brief report on the secretarial training coop program at Kingman High School in Peoria, Illinois. (2) A report on the Junior High School in Nutty, New Jersey working with "poorly adjusted academic students" on a coop basis with local trade and businesses, (3) Report on the coop program at Aberdeen, South Dakota which focuses on student placement in trades and industry.

Adm $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ Ph Val Spc

23. LC

Keller, F.J., "Earning and Learning in 1937", Journal of Adult Education, 9:141-145, April 1937.

Author: Principal, Metropolitan High School, New York City.

Code: Adm Ph His Val

Apr 1937

Mr. Keller emphasizes work experience as a help to methodology and motivation. He shows different types of arrangements from the administrative and historical perspectives. He reviews possible areas for part-time instruction for both boys and girls.

Mertz, Paul A., "Coordination of Store and School for Retail 24. HF Training", National Business Education Quarterly, 6:29-31, 1101 October 1937. N25 Vol 6 Oct 1937

Author: Director of Company Training, Sears, Roebuck and Company.

Code: Adm Ph Cur

Mr. Mertz advocates close liaison between school and business. He suggests advisory committees, coop work and active interest by business people in developing school curricula.

25. HF 1101 J69 Vol 13

> Oct 1937 Nov 1937

Nichols, Frederick G., "Vocational Training for the Distributive Occupations Under the George-Deen Act", Journal of Business Education, 13:8-10, 20:8-10.

Author: Howard University.

Code: Adm Ph His Cur

ERIC

Mr. Nichols defines D.E., gives a historical perspective and many constructive suggestions. He advocates a broad view of D.E. occupations. He sets standards for teachers and leaders in terms of business experience and academic course fulfillment. Curriculum offerings are listed. Preparatory and advanced classes advocated.

Novotny, E.L., "Education for Useful Living", The School 26. L Executive, 56:190, 197, January 1937. 11 S37 Superintendent, Beatrice, Nebraska. Vol 56 Jan 1937 A good article promoting the idea of cooperative programs. Coop is found to help students apply knowledge. The need for Code: vocational training is truly great, for this training is no Val longer given in the home. Reynolds, Helen, "The Experience of the Small High School in HF 27. Training for the Distributive Occupations", Journal of 1101 Business Education, 13:10-12, September 1937. J69 Vol 13 Ohio University. Sept 1937 Author: The need for D.E. training in high school is generally re-Code: cognized and students, parents, and employers are favorably Adm inclined to it. Through the cooperative method, small high Val schools can participate without undue expense. Retailing and Cur merchandising necessary. Other curriculum suggestions are given and the results of a questionnaire are interpreted. Brown, Quincy and Lillian E. Miles, "Two Tested Work-and-28. \mathbf{HF} Learn Plans for Business Students", Business Education 1101 World, 18:837-840, June 1938. B87 Vol 18 Authors: Senior High School, San Bernardino, California. June 1938 Secretary to Superintendent of Schools, San Bernardino, California. Code: AdmSan Bernardino's program described. Lists businessman's Val criticism of students. In-class talks by businessmen stressed. Advantages given. Davis, Benjamine F., "A Diversified Occupational Program, 29. HF Its Origin, Establishment and Operation", Journal of Busi-1101 ness Education, 13:11-12, June 1938. J69 Vol 13 Author: Diversified Occupations Program, Athens, Georgia. June 1938 After passage of George-Deen Act the need for more comprehen-Code: sive vocational training program is discussed. Coordinators' Admresponsibilities in such a program are outlined and steps of Ph student learning are listed. \mathbf{HF} 30.

1101 B87 Vol 19 Dec 1938 Editor's Note, "Pittsburgh Office Courses in Distributive Occupations", <u>Business Education World</u>, 19:328, Dec 1938.

Although classes were only started in September, the demand has been so great that more than fifty classes have been opened in Pittsburgh.

Code:
His



31. HF 1101 N25 Vol 6 Mar 1938 Kyker, Frank, "Distributive Education", National Business Education Quarterly, 6:33-35, March 1938.

Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Code: Adm

Mr. Kyker promotes distributive education by showing the need and the Government's concern and interest. He mentions D.E. coop only as an incidental aside.

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Metz, J.J., "Cooperative Part-Time Courses", Industrial Arts and Vocational Education, 27:149, April 1938.

1598 15 Vol 27 Apr 1938

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Val

Author: Editor, Industrial Arts and Vocational Education.

The advantages of cooperative courses are stressed in this editorial. Four areas discussed include: giving students Code: life experience, keeping courses up-to-date, finding employment for students with the hope of it becoming permanent, and the importance of coordinators.

HF33• 1101 N25 Vol 6 May 1938 Hollis, Preston Guy, "Timely Warning -- Possible Pitfalls Foreseen in the Distributive Occupations Program", National Business Education Quarterly, 6:39-41, May 1938.

Author: Assistant Professor, University of Kentucky.

Code: Adm

Stresses well-trained staff, high professional standards, and good public liaison. Emphasizes State and Federal responsibilities.

34. $_{
m HF}$ 1101 B87 Vol 19 Haas, Kenneth B., "Distributive Education Objectives and Achievements", Business Education World, 19:278-282, Dec 1938.

Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Code: AdmPh Cur

Dec 1938

The following socio-economic objectives of D.E. are the bases on which the program can be justified: to help distributive workers to give better service, to be better consumers, and to promote better manangement. All of these produce larger profits for manangement and more satisfied consumers. Attainment of objectives depends on quality of program. Suggestions are given for curriculum content.

HF 35• 1101 N25 Vol 6 Fern, George H., "Vocational Education for the Distributive Occupations in Michigan", National Business Education Quarterly, 6:35-38, May 1938.

Author: State Director of Vocational Education, Michigan.

Code: Adm His Val Cur

May 1938

Importance of distributive occupational courses stressed. Types of plans working in Michigan are: (1) part-time coop, and (2) adult training. City centers of instruction are listed and commented upon. Types of courses offered are categorized. Suggested training program requirements are given.



36. HF 1101 N25 Gleuck, Myrtle, "The Cleveland Retail Store Course".
National Business Education Quarterly, 6:20-34, May 1938.

Vol 6 May 1938 Author: Coordinator, John Hay High School, Cleveland.

Code:
Adm
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His
Cur

Historical development of coop in Cleveland dating from 1920 (est) at the Longwood High School. This school operated a program of part work, part school for three years. Plan failed and was modified to meet with great success using only girls and a separate coop school. Other programs begun in 1923, 1929 reviewed. Complete description of student acceptability, standards, curriculum, details of program, organization, methods of grading, advantages to business, advantages to students, administration, hours and salary, graduate opportunity, and failures.

37. L 11 A8 Vol 97 July 1938 Miles, Lillian E., "No Experience, No Job -- So What?", American School Board Journal, 97:19-21, July 1938.

Author: Office, City Superintendent of Schools, San Bernardino, California.

Code: Adm Ex A description of the cooperative plan in San Bernardino. The author gives problems encountered in initiating program. Advisory committee, organization, evaluation.

38. L 13 N⁴ Vol 76 1938 Milligan, Jack, "Developing the Training Program for the Distributive Trades", National Education Association, 76:613-614, 1938.

Author: State Supervisor of D.E., Michigan.

Code: Adm Prep Importance of distributive occupations in schools has developed because of spectacular growth in ability to manufacture and relative inability to move goods. Different arrangement were specified whereby schools could organize D.E. programs. The cooperative plan is one, but has limited emphasis here. Author anticipates preparatory and adult programs.

39. HF 1101 B87 Vol 19 Oct 1938 Milligan, Jack, "Distributive Education -- A Challenge to the Business Educator", <u>Business Education World</u>, 19:89-92, October 1938.

Author: State Supervisor of D.E., Michigan.

Code:
Adm
Cur

Describes the place of D.E. as a part of vocational or business curricula. The article promotes D.E. by showing the scope of the field, student-business potential. It gives types of training programs, suggestions for coop classes, the place of the U.S. Office of Education and lists State D.E. personnel in the United States.



40. HF 1101 J69 Vol 13 Apr 1938 Olenbush, Mercy, "Business and School Get Together", Journal of Business Education, 13:12-16, April 1938.

Author: High School, Haddon Heights, New Jersey.

Code:
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A report of the development and present standing of the cooperative plan at Haddon Heights, New Jersey. Deals with department store coop students and outlines the details of the plan, giving an assessment of it. Strong emphasis is given to placement. Includes a secretarial coop also.

41. L 13 N4 Vol 77 1939 Clover, Nian, "Part-Time Cooperative Classes, National Education Association, 77:679-680, 1939.

Author: Assistant State Supervisor in charge of D.E. Still-Water, Oklahoma.

Code: Val Spells out the advantages of a cooperative plan to employers and students. Employer is benefited because he has extra help on weekends and busy periods, help of teachers in selecting employees, cost of training new employees is lowered through benefit of related class instruction. The student receives the advantage of working under favorable circumstances.

42. L 11 836 Vol 50 July 1939 Douglass, Dr. Harl R., "Youth, School, Work, and Community", School and Society, 50:65-71, July 1939.

Author: Chairman of Teacher Education, University of North Carolina.

Code: Adm Ph His Val Dr. Douglass spells out the question and problem of absorbing youth in the work world. He states the forces that cause problems to youth and sees the cooperative method as one of the possible solutions. He shows that at least 500 schools and colleges have tried it with some success; also stresses advantages to youth. Only part of article deals with coop method.

43. L 11 E223 Vol 18 Mar 1939 Girault, William S. and Stewart T. Walton, "We Give Them Experience", Educational Method, 18:262-265, March 1939.

Authors: Teachers, West High School, Denver, Colorado.

Code:
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Report of cooperative program in Denver. Students first studied occupations through individual research, then reviewed job application procedures and personal qualities for getting and holding a job. Students were then released each afternoon to work on a nonpay basis in various establishments.



Reeves, Floyd W., "Youth in a Changing World," National 44. L Education Association, 77:92-94, 1939. 13 N4 Author: Chairman, President's Advisory Committee on Edu-Vol 77 cation, Washington, D.C. 1939 This article deals with youth and their employment problems. Code: A short paragraph refers to cooperative education and relates Adm some of the difficulties of the plan. School scheduling and Ph store wage setting are problem areas. Coop however, has advantages that are not found in other programs. Siegler, Carlton J., "A Bibliography for Distributive 45. HF Occupations", Journal of Business Education, 15:23-24, 1101 October 1939. J69 Vol 15 Newtown High School, New York. Author: Oct 1939 A list of materials and books are given to aid the teacher of Code: the related class. Some of the listed headings are: Adver-Admtising, method of D.E., class stores, consumer education, fashion, others. Young, G.P., "As Off to Work They Go", School Executive, 46. L 59:11-14, October 1939. 11 **S37** Author: School Superintendent, Alamosa, Colorado. Vol 59 Oct 1939 The coop program at Alamosa was established in 1935 to help the student choose a vocational goal. Mechanics of the plan Code: are given and duties of the coordinator are specified. Adm Pictures of some of the students at work are found in the $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ Ph article. His Val Beamer, Alan L., "Diversified Occupations in Covington High 47. LBSchool", Industrial Arts and Vocational Education, 29:98-1598 100, March 1940. 15 Vol 29 Author: Vocational Coordinator, Covington High School, Mar 1940 Virginia. Code:

Ex Val

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A description of organization of diversified occupation courses in a small community. The objectives and advantages of the program given. Coordinator responsibilities, daily work reports, rating sheets, and coordinator reports are all included.



48. HF Blackler, Wi 1101 tional Pro J69 September

Blackler, William R., "Distributive Education in our Vocational Program", <u>Journal of Business Education</u>, 16:11-13, September 1940.

Vol 16 Sept 1940

Author: California State Department.

<u>Code</u>: Adm Val Importance and opportunity of D.E. described, showing the scope of the field in industry and educational programs. Tells of benefits to industry and the consumer. Standards of service received by consumers and rendered to employers will be greatly improved through adequate D.E. training.

49. HF 1101 B87 Vol 20 May 1940 Dalthorp, Charles J., "A Cooperative Work-Study Plan", Business Education World, 20:781-784, May 1940.

Author: Superintendent of Schools, Aberdeen, S. Dakota.

Code: Adm His Val An outline of a cooperative plan in Aberdeen, which is designed for high school students. Course detail is given with the sequence reiterated. Copies of the student evaluation letter and the student-employer agreement are included.

50. HF
1101
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Vol 20
May 1940

Cur

Douglass, Dr. Harl R., "Youth Needs Work Experience", Business Education World, 20:784-785, May 1940.

Author: Chairman of Teacher Education, University of North Carolina.

Code: Ph His Val The author's stongest point here is that a coop plan meets the needs of the students. He shows increase in coop programs from scarcely none to 176 in five years. Retail selling is the largest single area where coop programs are functioning successfully.

51. L 11 N28 Vol 26 Dec 1940 Eldridge, H.D., "Putting Pupils to Work in Diversified Occupations", Nation's Schools, 26:25-27, December 1940.

Author: Superintendent of Schools, Greeley, Colorado.

Code: Ph Val The central issue here is how the schools can meet the vocational needs of the students. One answer given importance is the cooperative plan. This plan is outlined and the result o of an employer survey and an employee survey are given. These surveys point out the need for the coop program.

52. HF 1101 J69 Vol 15 Feb 1940 Galper, Sidney A., "Cooperating with Store Managers", <u>Journal</u> of Business Education, 15:21-22, February 1940.

Author: Salem Vocational High School, Salem, Mass.

Code:

This article outlines the problems and importance of establishing the proper kind of relations with the business community with regard to cooperative programs. It tells of resistance to coop by businesses and attempts to show advantages to business.



53. HF 1101 B87 Haines, William E., "Partners for Profit", Business Education World, 20:629, March 1940.

Vol 20 Mar 1940 Author: Supervisor of Business Education, Delaware.

Code: Adm Ex Val One page article announcing the cooperative program in Wilmington, Delaware. Tells the reasons for the program and stresses participation by employers. Copy of the advertising leaflet is included.

54. HF 1101 J69 Vol 16 Wagner, Graydon C. and Carl J. Nemetz, "Greenwich Trains for Distributive Jobs", <u>Journal of Business Education</u>, 16:11-12, October 1940.

Authors: Greenwich High School, Connecticut.

Code: Adm Meth

Oct 1940

Since merchants in any community best understand the factors pertinent to selling in the community, the start of a distributive occupations curriculum should be with the merchants of the community. To gain their support, a fair was proposed with students assigned to work with different stores. Enthusiastic support given. Some pictures of booths included in article.

55. HF 1101 B87 Vol 20 May 1940 Williams, Rae C., "A Cooperative Program in Retailing", Business Education World, 20:768-772, May 1940.

Author: Head, Retail Selling Department, Omaha Technical High School, Nebraska.

Code:
Adm
Cur

Describes course sequence for the Omaha Technical High School student in a retailing program in considerable detail. Successes explained briefly. Pictures and descriptions of school physical facilities are given including a small shop and a grocery store.

56. HF 1101 J69 Vol 18 Nov 1942 James, L.E., "Developing Courses in Distributive Education Under the George-Deen Act", <u>Journal of Business Education</u>, 18:19-21, November 1942.

Author: Cardozo High School, Washington, D.C.

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Historical perspectives are important in giving a sense of direction for the future. "Guidance, education and ultimate placement are the goals of this program. One cannot exist without the other. The functions must be successfully co-ordinated in order to justify retail cooperative part-time training." Coordination is stressed. A chart showing a city's organization in relation to the business community is included.

57. T 61 \$6 Vol 50 1942 Park, C.W., "The Genesis of the Cooperative Method Idea", Journal of Engineering Education, 50:310-315, 1942.

Author: Professor of English, College of Engineering and Commerce, University of Cincinnati.

Code: His The author credits Herman Schneider as the originator of the cooperative method, who developed it as a means of instruction and pushed its acceptance in the field of engineering.

58. LB 1598 15 Vol31 Dec 1942 Smith, L.F., "Work, A Realistic Lab", <u>Industrial Arts and Vocational Education</u>, 31:422-424, December 1942.

Author: Coordinator, Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, New York.

Code:
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A brief annotated bibliography covering some of the materials available on cooperative education prior to 1942. The material is listed under such headings as: Administering Cooperative Work Programs, Organizing a Cooperative Work Program, Determining the Effectiveness of Cooperative Work Programs in Action, and others.

59. LB 1598 15 Vol 32 Nov 1943 Banks, M., "Establishing Store Relationships for a Cooperative Program of Distributive Education", <u>Industrial Arts and</u> Vocational Education, 32:370-372, November 1943.

Author: A.S. Beck Shoe Corporation, New York City.

Code:

A recipe on how to start a cooperative program. Mr. Banks gives major emphasis to store program relationships and the role of the coordinator in the selection of placements. Types of jobs and cooperating stores are listed. Strong emphasis on standards and requirements for both student and store.

60. L 11 8551 Vol 51 Nov 1943 Beckley, Donald K., "Meeting Business Needs through Cooperative Education", School Review, 51:539-543, November 1943.

Author: Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, Rochester, New York.

Code:

ERIC

The purpose of this article in the author's own words, "... is to point out some of the difficultites faced by business concerns in making use of cooperative students and to describe methods through which a cooperative plan can be organized and directed to meet actual business needs."

Greenfield, E.A., "A Cooperative Distributive Education 61. HF Program in Wartime", Journal of Business Education, 18:21, 1101 May 1943. J69 Vol 18 May 1943

Author: Coordinator of Distributive Education, Weirton, West Virginia.

Code: Adm His

1943

Code:

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Feb 1944

Code:

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Vol 12

Code:

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Mar 1944

A general discussion of the cooperative method and the problems that D.E. faced during the war. Cooperative Education demands that the employer assist in a planned training program. Articulation between job and school is vital.

Nichols, Frederick G., "The Problems of Method in Vocational 62. LBEducation", National Society for the Study of Education, 42nd Yearbook, 1:111-118, 1943. N25 Part 1

Author: Associate Professor of Education, Harvard.

This essay discusses various methods used in vocational education. A section is devoted to distributive education, wherein it is stated that D.E. cannot reach its full potential with any other method than the cooperative method. Other methods are also considered: project and contract plan.

Banks, M., "Instructional Methods in Distributive Education", 63. LB Industrial Arts and Vocational Education, 33:47-48, Feb 1598 1944. 15 Vol 33

Author: A.S. Beck Shoe Corporation, New York City.

A discussion of the relative merits of different methods of presenting subject matter in the related class. The author concludes that the following are especially effective: the group discussion method, the demonstration method, the case study method, and the project method.

Banks, M., "Standards in Distributive Education", National 64. HF Business Education Quarterly, 12:27-30, March 1944. 1101 N25

Author: Coordinator of D.E., Tilden High School, Brooklyn, New York.

A variety of standards are used to judge candidates for work. Some of these are: age, physical size, health, appearance, personality, English usage, intelligence, and technical skills. Schools must prepare students to meet higher postwar standards.

65. HF 1101 N25 Vol 12 May 1944 Bethel, Lawrence L., "Work-Study Education in Natural Environment", National Business Education Quarterly, 12:11-21, 41, May 1944.

C Code:
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Directed to college level, but significant because it presents a viewpoint not commonly found during this period. Efforts should be made to teach in the "natural environment", not in isolation. The University of Cincinnati and Antioch College have attempted to make work a part of general education and have set up factories as labs. Suggestions are given for individually planned programs, for the related curriculum must be presented in a special way and transitional courses must be adopted.

66. HF 1101 N25 Vol 12 May 1944 Gowens, H.W. and others, "A Complete Cooperative Training Program as Administered in Tulsa, Oklahoma", National Business Education Quarterly, 12"22-36, May 1944.

Author: Superintendent of Schools, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Adm Ex Ph His Val

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Code:

This article presents the Tulsa cooperative plan. History, objectives, advantages, modes of operation, all kinds of forms, curriculum content, placement, fees, communication with parents, trainee and training stations, evaluation, job analysis, absences, trainee tips, coordinator relationships, and graduation expectations are given in some detail.

67. HF 1101 N25 Vc.1 12 May 1944 Graham, J., "The Quarter Century Mark in Cooperative Training", National Business Education Quarterly, 12:62-64, May 1944.

Author: Supervisor of Commercial Education, Los Angeles City Schools.

<u>Code</u>: Adm Val This article has two basic parts: First, a general discussion of the needs of cooperative education . . . now and during the war; Second, a description of the essential features of a work experience program. The author makes no distinction between work experience and occupational cooperative experience.

68. HF 1101 N25 Vol 12 May 1944 Kibby, Ira W. and W.R. Blackler, "Administrative Aspects of Cooperative Business Training", National Business Education Quarterly, 12:58-61, May 1944.

Authors: California State Department of Education.

Code:

Problems facing a new coop program include: (1) Labor laws relating to part-time employment of minors and females; (2) Union regulations; (3) Businessman apathy; (4) Integrating business experience with school class material; (5) Trained teacher securement; (6) Operating in a small community. The importance and provisions of the George-Deen Act are related.



69. HF 1101 N25 Vol 12 May 1944 Nichols, Frederick G., "Work Experience", <u>Mational Business</u> Education Quarterly, 12:3-10, May 1944.

Author: Harvard University.

Code: Adm Ph

His

Val Gu Business teachers are urged to examine the work experience concept, which must become an integral part of the school system. A brief history is given showing the need for work experience in the urban centers. The order of development of educational methods is given. Guidance, curriculum and personnel are all cited.

70. HF 1101 N25 Vol 12 May 1944 Pope, J.B., "Possible Cooperative Plans Under The National Vocational Education Act", National Business Education Quarterly, 12:37-41, May 1944.

Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Code: Aám Minimum requirements in establishing a federally reimbursed program under the George-Deen and Smith-Hughes Acts are given. Here the author has incorporated several ways of establishing a program and has given suggested requirements.

71. HF 1101 A65 Vol 1 1944 Rowse, Edward J. and others, "The Functions and Possibilities of Cooperative Training", The American Business Education Yearbook, 1:219-232, 1944.

Code:
Adm
Ph
His
Val

The authors credit the schools of Fitchberg, Mass. for the first coop programs in 1908. Boston followed in 1913. New York 1915 followed by Rochester. Many intersting historical facts given. Objectives and functions of coop related. Importance of government reimbursement. The authors give conditions for successful training and emphasize unlimited possibilities of properly administered program. Future of program given.

72. HF 1101 A65 Vol 1 1944 Schindel, Philip W., "The Role of Business in Cooperating with the School", The American Business Education Yearbook, 1:181-187, 1944.

Author: Employment Manager, L. Bamberger and Company.

Code: Adm Ph Business and education have a number of areas of common concern -- student character, intelligence, intuition, adaptability, experience and special traits. Business recognizes the contribution of special training, general educational training, and job adjustment. Cooperative efforts enchance both.



73. HF 1106 87 1944 Strong, Earl P., The Organization, Administration, And Supervision of Business Education, The Gregg Publishing Company, N.Y., pp 206-208, 1944.

Author: University of Illinois.

Code:

Guiding principles for setting up a cooperative program are given. Three alternative plans are listed as well as sixteen advantages.

74. HF 1101 N25 Vol 12 May 1944 White, Gordon H., "Ten Years of Cooperative Training in the Modesto City Schools", <u>National Business Education Quarterly</u>, 12:55-57, May 1944.

Code: Adm Val Plan details developed by representatives of the school, employers and labor. Lay committees coordinate the cooperative placement job. Administrative mechanics are stated. Junior College coop has not detracted from the high school coop; in fact a greater number of employers now take high school students. Influences of the war are expanded. After 10 years, the program is on sound footings and having success.

75. AW By833 1945 Brockman, L.)., <u>Inauguration and Development of Cooperative</u>
Work-Experience Education in Secondary Schools, Doctoral
Dissertation, 1945, available from University of Wisconsin.

Code:
Adm
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Develops the foundation of cooperative education from its historical, psychological, sociological, economical and philosophical background. It makes an analysis of administrative practices including students' schedules, enrollment, teacher training, reporting, and legal aspects of the plan. Curriculum coordination and guidance problems are reviewed. A number of specific programs are surveyed. Conclusions and suggestions are given.

76. HF 1101 A65 Vol 2 1945 Dame, F.J. and others, "Improving Learning and Achievement in Merchandising and the Distributive Occupations", American Business Education Yearbook, 2:192-216, 1945.

Author: Head, Commercial Education, Washington Public Schools, Washington, D.C.

Code:
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Only part of chapter is devoted to the coop method. A discussion of coop training as effected by the war. Brief history tracing developments before George-Deen Act. Influences and major changes after the Act: more practical courses offered, better selection of students, more accurate evaluation, up-grading teacher qualifications and methods of teaching. Standards of performance and limitations are given and many teaching methods included. Visual aids are stressed.

77. HF 1101 A65 Gause, Catherine, and others, "Improving Learning and Achievement Through Work Experience Programs in Business Education", American Business Education Yearbook, 2:299-307, 1945.

Vol 2 1945

Author: Teacher of Business English, Delaware.

Code: Adm Val Cur Meth An analysis of the cooperative method with a breakdown of the topics as follows: minimum essentials, incentive values, realistic standards, improved attendance, employable personality traits, contribution to curriculum, coordination essentials, types of organization, and student reaction to program. Good article to be read for its conclusions and suggestions.

78. HF 1101 J69 Vol 20 May 1945 Morsey, R.J., "Salesmanship -- Cooperative vs Traditional", Journal of Business Education, 20:18-20, May 1945.

Author: North High School, Columbus, Ohio.

Code:
Adm
Cur

Mr. Morsey compares cooperative salesmanship with traditional salesmanship. He feels the coop method is far superior. "The traditional method does not enable a teacher to reach the chief objective." "The cooperative program provides realization of vocational objective by making provision for actual experience under competent supervision and using related classroom work."

79. HF
1101
B87
Vol 26
Apr 1946

Beckley, Donald K., "Cooperative Retail Training in Retrospect", Business Education World, 26:422-423, April 1946.

Author: Director, Prince School of Retailing, Simmons College, Boston.

Code: Adm Ex Val This essay shows how former cooperative students view the program. The general conclusion is that there are three areas in which most coop programs could improve: (1) Better coordination with stores. (2) More carefully planned job schedule for coop work. (3) Closer tie between work experience and course material.

80. L 13 N27 Vol 30 Jan 1946 Brockman, L.O., "Inauguration and Development of Cooperative Work Experience Education in Secondary Schools", National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin, 30:39-60, January 1946.

Author: Montana State College.

A Ex Ph His Val Gu Cur

Code:

The purpose of this article is three fold: (1) to make a critical analysis of administrative practices in successful cooperative education programs; (2) to discover why many secondary schools do not use this method; (3) to recommend suggestions for the improvement of cooperative education programs. The results cannot be adequately summarized, but this article is most complete and shows favorable results from work experience.



Dillon, Harold J., Work Experience in Secondary Education, 81. LB National Child Labor Committee, N.Y., 1946. 1029 c6 Author: Connecticut State Department of Education. D5 1946 This committee report outlines the basic purposes of work experience as: (1) abolishing exploitation of children under Code: guise of education, (2) controlling part-time work under Adm school supervision, (3) reaching school drop-outs. Ph covers needs of young people, origin of the program, objec-His tives of the program, administration, selection-placement, Val supervision and guidance. It also describes credit granting, Gu control of employment, integration with curriculum, effects Cur on scholarship, health, money, and appraisals of the program by students, principal, parents, labor, and employer. Dunstan, Mary F., "The Case Method and Learning to Think", 82. HF Business Education World., 26:477-478, May 1946. 1101 B87 Author: Russell Sage College. Vol 26 May 1946 The case, for a case method study, must be realistic. Suggestions for effective case use are given. Code: Meth Ferguson, A.W., "Schools and Industry Cooperate", Journal of 83. \mathbf{L} Education, 129:22-24, January 1946. 11 **J**5 Superintendent of Schools, York, Pennsylvania. Author: Vol 129 Jan 1946 This article discusses cooperative education as used in all areas of vocational education by the community of York.

Code:
Adm importance of advisory committee and how it helps keep the
Ex program in focus is stressed. The author shows that the coopVal erative method has worked most satisfactorily.

Hansen, Carrie, "Opportunities for Practical Work Experience", Business Education World, 26:358-359, March 1946.

1101 B87 Vol 26 Mar 1946

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84.

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Author: Sales and Office Coordinator, Placement Director, East High School, Waterloo, Iowa.

Code:
Adm
Meth

Deals with work experience rather than cooperative method, but is interesting because it shows an attempt to correlate a related class to the students' work experience, administrative responsibility for placement, follow-up etc.

Michener, A.D., "Can Job and School Mix?", Parent's Magazine, 85. HQ21:24-25, 175, November 1946. 750 A2 Author: Director, Olney Center, Temple University. P33 Vol 21 In this essay the author shows some of the problems faced in Nov 1946 educating the business world and parents that cooperative education is a useful, productive form of education. Code: Adm Ph Val Beckley, Donald K., "Looking at Distributive Education", 86. HF Journal of Business Education, 22:30, January 1947. 1101 J69 Author: Director, Prince School of Retailing, Simmons Vol 22 College, Boston. Jan 1947 Stresses the significant growth of the club movement and Code: gives the objectives of such club activities. The present Meth status of clubs in terms of numbers (242) and enrollment (5600) of young people is related. Beckley, Donald K., "An Approach to Selling From 'Down 87. HF Under'", Journal of Busines Education, 23:23, September 1947. 1101 J69 Author: Director, Prince School of Retailing, Simmons Vol 23 Sept 1947 College, Boston. More attention should be given to the psychology of selling Code: in the related class. A suggestion is given here to show how Cur this might be carried out. Eddy, James R.D. and others, "Distributive Education in 88. LC Texas", American Vocational Association Journal, 22:7-9, 1041 32-33, January 1947. A5 Vol 22 Author: Director, Industrial and Business Extension Training, Jan 1947 University of Texas. Code: The editor here has pulled a number of articles together $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ from Texas. Each article reflects some of the local color Meth and experiences which illustrates again the importance of adapting to local situations. Many different courses of study and activities are listed briefly.

89. LC Ellison, Milton F., "Cooperative Retailing in Battle Creek,
1041 Michigan", American Vocational Association Journal, 22:35,
December 1947.

Dec 1947 Author: Coordinator, Battle Creek, Michigan.

The units taught in the related class in Battle Creek are as follows: pre-induction, 20 hours; the salesperson, 25 hours; salesmanship, 30 hours; textile merchandise information, 50 hours; non-textile merchandise information, 45 hours; and many others.



Vol 22

Kirk, John G., "Integrating Distributive Education in the 90. hF Schools", Business Education Forum, 1:31-33, April 1947. 1101 B86 Director of D.E., Philadelphia Public Schools. Vol 1 Apr 1947 Fusion of practice and theory is possible under the D.E. coop plan. The related class is vital to teach basic skills and Code: trait competency. Advisory committees are useful and fill a Adm great need. A sequence of course offerings, schools and Ph work schedules, other class activities and in-service train-Val ing activities are described. Cur Meth Legg, Jesson and Proffitt, School and Work Programs, United 91. IJ States Office of Education, Bulletin #9, 1947. 111 A6 A broad, overall view of the types of coop programs as well No. 9 as other part-time work projects. It covers purposes, types, 1947 popularity, kinds of work, controls exercised by schools, attitudes toward, good and bad features, and the future in Code: cooperative education. 136 school systems working under war-Admtime conditions are considered here. Letter of inquiry Ex included. Ph Loos, Marguerite, "Distributive Education Clubs of America", LC92. American Vocational Association Journal, 22:16-17, 27, 32; 1041 September 1947. A5 Vol 22 State Supervisor of D.E., Ohio. Sept 1947 A brief historical account of the development of D.E.C.A.. Code: The functions of club activities are: (1) Social, (2) Edu-Meth cational, (3) Citizenship, (4) Harmonious working relationship, (5) Raise occupational standards, (6) Community service. Loso, Foster W., "Work Experience on the Job Level", Journal \mathbf{HF} 93• of Business Education, 22:11-12, May 1947. 1101 J69 Director of Business Education, Elizabeth, N.Y. Vol 22 Author:

May 1947 The author wishes a tightening of regulations and practices to increase effectivenenss and proper organization of work Code: experience, thus meeting school and student objectives. Adm

Nolan, D.A., "Functional Cooperative Business Education", 94. ${
m HF}$ National Business Education Quarterly, 16:47-50, Dec 1947. 1101 N25 Author: State Supervisor of Business and Distributive Edu-Vol 16 cation, Delaware. Dec 1947

Dr. Nolan gives a brief history of cooperative education in Code: Delaware and discusses some specific cooperative education Adm topics such as: planning the program, arranging the schedule His for the coordinator, and others.



Packer, Harry Q., "Selecting the D.E. Student", American 95. LC Vocational Association Journal, 22:24, January 1947. 1041 A5 Author: State Supervisor of D.E., West Virginia. Vol 22 Jan 1947 Teachers must be aware of the skills students will need to get a job upon graduation. A survey showed the need for in-Code: creased distributive workers, yet the students were not en-Adm rolling. More effective guidance is needed. Coop programs Phwill create real interest for students. Val Silverberg, R.L., "Beyond the Experimental Stage", Business 96. HF Educational World, 28:92-95, October 1947. 1101 B87 Author: LaFayette High School, Brooklyn, New York. Vol 28 Oct 1947 A discussion of cooperative training and how it works. summary stresses the fact that cooperative education is no Code: longer an experiment. Adm Val Balboni, Marian and Helen Lord Smith, "A Unified Store-School 97. LC Workshop", American Vocational Association Journal, 23:22, 1041 June 1948. A5 Vol 23 Authors: Assistant State Supervisor of D.E., Boston. June 1948 Teacher-Coordinator, Brockton, Mass. Code: A short article showing and reviewing the new equipment such Adm as movable desks, display case, etc. that enable this class to have a real D.E. laboratory set-up. Beaumont, John A., "Recent Developments in Business Educa-98. HF tion -- Retailing", American Business Education Yearbook, 1101 5:323-328, 1948. A65 Vol 5 Author: State Board for Vocational Education, Springfield, Sec 8 Illinois. 1948 The article deals in the main with the broad field of retail-Code: ing and its needs, but calls for, as one of its recommenda-Adm tions, the inclusion of a supervised work experience program. Beckley, Donald K., "Getting Value from Work Experience", 99. HF Business Education World, 28:577-579, June 1948. 1101 B87 Author: Director, Prince School of retailing, Simmons Vol 1948 College, Boston.

Classroom designed and initiated projects are suggested as a means of increasing student interest in their jobs. The unique characteristic of these projects is that they are helpful to the respective employer. Some projects include:

(1) Making a list of gifts appropriate for different ages;

(2) Preparing a sales-check manual for new employees of small stores; (3) Preparing a directory of merchandise locations.



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100. HF 1101 B87 Vol 29 Beckely, Donald K., "The Early Days in Retail Training", Business Education World, 29:38-41, September 1948.

Vol 29 Author: Director, Prince School of Retailing, Simmons Sept 1948 College, Boston.

Code:
His

Interesting historical account of development of retail store training in school. Pictures are included showing an early class of girls at the Prince School. First retail storeschool was the John Wanamker Commercial Institute organized in 1896 in the Wanamaker Store in Philadelphia. Only part of the curriculum was retailing. The aim was educating store workers. Many stores followed, but this function was taken over by outside agencies. The 1905 class cited.

101. HF 1101 B3 Vol 30 Sept 1948 Boldand, Kathleen, "Distributive Education Students Need Visual Presentation in Window-Display Training", Balance Sheet, 30:19-21, September 1948.

Author: Saginaw High School, Saginaw, Michigan.

Code: Adm Meth A frame structure representing a window, a large glass mirror, and businessmen visiting the classroom have added a sense of dynamics to the class. Professionals do the displays with students observing. Points by the businessmen are given. Floor plans are mapped out.

102. LC 1041 A5 Vol 23 DeBennings, M.J., "The Purpose of Distributive Education Clubs", American Vocational Association Journal, 23:18, 20; May 1948.

Author: State Supervisor of D.E., Oklahoma.

Code: Meth

May 1948

The D.E.C.A. creed and objectives are quoted. Different student reports and speeches are printed as D.E.C.E. activities. A review of a D.E.C.A. convention is included.

103. HF 1101 B86 Vol 2 Apr 1948 Ernest, John W., "Teaching Methods in Distributive Occupational Training", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 2:27-28, 44-45; April 1948.

Author: Instructor of Merchandising, Los Angeles City College.

Code:
Ph
Cur
Meth

The need to train young people for clusters of jobs instead of specific jobs is important because of the changes and opportunities in distribution. Objectives of D.E. are cited with an emphasis on tying instruction to job experience. Various methods of teaching are suggested.



104. HF 1101 J69 Vol 23 May 1948 Keeling, Wilbur, "The Distributive Education Coordinator", Journal of Business Education, 23:30-32, May 1948.

Author: State Teachers College, Valley City, N.D.

Code:

A study surveying five states to determine coordinators' responsibilities. These duties were categorized under the following headings: (1) Administrative and Supervisory, (2) Duties Relating to Students, (3) Clerical Duties, (4) Program Promotion, (5) Non-Distributive Duties, (6) Others.

105. HF 1101 J69 Vol 23 Apr 1948 Milligan, Jack, "Cooperative Training -- A Challenge to Business Education", Journal of Business Education, 23:24-26, April 1948.

Author: Chief, Business Education, Michigan Department of Public Instruction.

Code:
Adm
Ph
Val

Points out the difference between occupational cooperative education and general work experience education. The type of experience offered must be a constant concern. The nature of cooperative education, administrative problems, teacher-coordinator, types of cooperation, departmental placement, individualization, and Federal aid are some topics discussed.

106. LB 2300 c48 Vol 23 Park, C.W., "The Beginning of Cooperative Education", College and University, 23:449-453, April 1248.

Author: University of Cincinnati.

<u>Code</u>: Ph His

Apr 1948

A general discussion about Herman Schneider and his philosophical approach to educational problems. His solutions to problems resulted in cooperative education.

107. HF 1101 B87 Vol 29 June 1949

ERIC

Beckley, Donald L., "The Situation-Response Question", Business Education World, 29:619-620, June 1949.

Author: Director, Prince School of Retailing, Simmons College, Boston.

Code:

The situation-response test question will be more valid in type of test construction because it gets at the idea of practical application. A test is included in the selling unit in this article.

108. HF 1101 E87 Vol 30 Nov 1949 Beckley, Donald L., "Retailing Device: The Use of Selling-Situation Problems", <u>Business Education World</u>, 30:132-134, November 1949.

Author: Director, Prince School of Retailing, Simmons College, Boston.

Code: Meth

Selling-situation problems, properly prepared and realistically presented, will increase the student's ability to solve retailing problems. A sales-situation is the statement of an actual sales interview. Some examples are given in full with accompanying possible solutions.

109. HF 1101 B86 Blackler, W.R., "Growth of Cooperative Training in Business Education", Business Education Forum, 4:38, November 1949.

Vol 4 Nov 1949 Author: California State Department of Education.

Code: Adm Val Cooperative training is one of the most rapidly expanding methods on the educational horizon. Mr. Blackler feels that its future outlook is great. The essential of cooperation, the importance of coordination and placement are discussed briefly.

110. HF 1101 B87 Vol 29 Jan 1949 Caplan, Samuel W., "Signals for the Coordinator", <u>Business</u> <u>Education World</u>, 29:289-290, January 1949.

Author: Temple University, Philadelphia.

<u>Code</u>: Adm Concrete suggestions given the coordinator as he goes into the community to solicit the businnessman's support. Barriers must be broken down. Do's and Don't's flow freely.

1101 J69 Vol 24 Apr 1949

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111.

DeBenning, M.J., "Oklahoma Distributive Education", Journal of Business Education, 24:21-22, April 1949.

Author: State Supervisor of D.E., Sillwater, Oklahoma.

Code: Adm Ex Ph A successful distributive education program is dependent upon the following factors: (1) State Board of Education, (2) Local school administration, (3) Local merchants and their association, (4) Teacher personnel with proper training, (5) Careful selection of students, and (6) Student club organization and activities.

112. HF 1101 A64 Vol 6 Dec 1949 Hayden, Carlos K. and William E. Jennings, "Using the Advisory Committee", American Business Education, 6:89-94, Dec 1949.

Authors: Department of Education, State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Code:

The value of advisory committees is shown in making the program dynamic. Advisory committee is defined, authority explained, duties outlined, appointment described, and membership qualifications listed. Cooperation among committee members, teachers and businesses is essential.



113. HF 1101 B87 Vol 29 June 1949 Heiss, Renetta F., "The Cooperative Fashion Show -- A Retailing Project", Business Education World, 29:593, June 1949.

Author: Altoona High School, Altoona; Pennsylvania.

Code: Meth School students worked with a local store to set up a salespromotion, a display and a merchandising committee. Each committee worked under the chairmanship of the local store department manager and planned a very sucessful campaign.

114. LB 1594 FJ6 1949 Johnson, Lloyd W. and William H. Roe, Review of Current Literature on Work Experience Programs, 1949.

Code:
Adm
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Spc

A compilation of thoughts on the following topics: types of work experience, benefits of work experience, recommendations for work experience, work experience in secondary education, training program, evaluation, reimbursement, and others. This bulletin has other articles dealing with the basis of coop.

115. HF 1106 T59 Vol 9 Sept 1949 Tonne, Herbert A., Estelle L. Popham, and Herbert M. Freeman, Methods of Teaching Business Subjects, The Gregg Publishing Company, N.Y., pp 398-401, 1949.

Authors: New York University; Hunter College, New York; New Jersey State Teachers College.

Code:
Adm
Ph
His
Val
Cur

The fifteenth chapter is addressed to the field of D.E. The historical effect of the George-Deen Act and George-Barden Act is traced. Alternate plans and some advantages and problems are pointed out. Fossible related course offerings are given.

116. HF 1106 T8 1949 Turille, Stephen J., Principles and Methods in Business Education, McClure Printing Company, Virginia, pp 80-95, 1949.

Author: Madison State College, Virginia.

Code: Adm Ph Val Cur Mr. Turille criticizes the "bookish" approach and advocates cooperative business training. He suggests a rotational experience and a partnership between school and work. Advantages of the program are cited with proper planning and close cooperation stressed. Some probable problems are listed. Answers to the following questions are given: When to have a coop program, what school credit to be given, what specific organizations necessary?



-42-Walker, A.L., "Job Centered Business Education", National 117. L Education Association, 38:348-349, May 1949. 11 N25 Author: State Supervisor, Commercial Education Service, Vol 38 Virginia State Board of Education. May 1949 Mr. Walker lists what he feels are the most desirable char-Code: acteristics to be found in a work station. Included also Adm ere student qualities needed for this program. The need for community and parent public relations work is stressed. Baker, W. Maurice, "The Purpose and Pattern of a Good Dis-118. HF tributive Education Club", Business Education World, 30: 1101 456-457, May 1950. B87 Vol 30 Author: Head, Department of D.E., University of Kentucky. May 1950 The essentia and good club organization are spelled out Code:

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Vol 31

121. HF

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Vol 25 Apr 1950

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here. Why was sub? What can be expected from a club? Both quest as answered in an interesting manner.

Beckley, Der ..., "Five Techniques for Use in Teaching Re-119. HF tailing and Salesmanship", Business Education World, 30: 1101

340-341, March 1950. B87 Vol 30

Author: Director, Prince School of Retailing, Simmons Mar 1950 College, Boston. Code:

The five techniques in teaching retailing are given with discussion of each. (1) Interview the customer. (2) Acquire verbal facility. (3) Use of customer comments. (4) Use of retail history. (5) Challenging sales persons.

Bernard, Louise, "The Distributive Educator Coordinator as a 120. HF Community Training Director", Business Education World, 1101 31:92-94, October 1950. B87

Author: Virginia State Supervisor of D.E.

The position taken by this writer is that the D.E. coordinator Code: can properly fill the function of a community training dir-Adm ector for those stores too small to carry the function on their own. Steps to carry out this job, forms, planning, and helps are offered. A survey is suggested.

> Bixler, Reyno F., "Practical Pre-Employment Training", Journal of Business Education, 25:17, April 1950.

Author: Waukegan Township High School, Waukegan, Illinois.

The importance of 11th grade pre-employment class is stressed, since it gives the student the opportunity to examine the field of distribution by business visits, speakers, and classroom instruction. Class objectives are: to show the students the opportunities available, to give job information and requirements and to show how he, as an individual, will fit into the work environment.

122. HF 1101 B3 Vol 31 Boland, Kathleen, "Follow-up on Placement of Distributive Education Students", <u>Balance Sheet</u>, 31:388-389, May 1950.

Author: Saginaw High School, Saginaw, Michigan.

Code:

May 1950

Follow-up studies are suggested as a means of supplying information about your program, but also success stories can improve your present class as well as solicit additional help from local businessmen. A simple follow-up letter is included.

123. HF 1101 J69 Vol 26 Dec 1950 Chapman, E.N., "Tailor-Made Cooperative Retail Training", Journal of Business Education, 26:150-152, December 1950.

Author: Chaffey College, Ontario, California.

Code: Adm Val Mr. Chapman states that it has become increasingly difficult for teachers to tailor a course to fit students' needs since schools have become increasingly crowded. However, retailing has been tailoring its curriculum. He feels the cooperative method has made it possible. He discusses recommended essentials for such a program.

124. HF 1101 B86 Vol 4 Clark, L.M., "Selected Methods and Techniques for Teaching Cooperative Part-Time Students", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 4:10-11, April 1950.

Author: Indiana University.

<u>Code</u>: Meth

Apr 1950

An outline of methods for teaching the related class to cooperative students. Some of the methods suggested are case., demonstrations, speakers and various projects. A strong emphasis on variety is made.

125. HF 1101 J69 Vol 25 Feb 1950

Code:

Adm

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Iffrig, Mildred, "Distributive Education in New Brunswick, N.J.", <u>Journal of Business Education</u>, 25:19-20, April 1950.

Author: Teacher Coordinator.

The program of distributive education and coop was enthusiastically received in New Brunswick because of student club activities. Business help was solicited and various projects undertaken by students.

126. HF 1101 B87 Vol 30 Mar 1950 Loos, Marguerite, "The Distributive Education Clubs of America, Now Three Years Old", Business Education World, 30:342-344, March 1950.

Author: Supervisor of D.E., Ohio.

<u>Code</u>: Meth The author gives historical development, original founding of D.E.C.A., its structure and the needs it fulfills. The basic need is "to prepare students to meet responsibities, specifically those of earning a living, through understanding of and training for job requirements of retail, wholesale, and serice occupations."



127. HF 1101 886 Vol 24 Meyer, Warren G., "The Work Experience Laboratory in Distributive Occupations", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 24:12-124, April 1950.

Vol 24 Apr 1950

Author: University of Minnesota.

Code:
Adm
Ph
Meth

Purpose of the article is to aid coordinator in evaluating his program. Objectives of work experience lab: (1) acquire first-hand experience, (2) learn to solve problems on the job, (3) learn to perform operations and develop skills in them. Close correlation between business and school is needed to assure that objectives are met.

128. HF 1101 B87 Vol 31 Nov 1950 Morrow, John M., "The D.E. Coordinator Contributes Much to His School's Public Relations", Business Education World, 31:49-151, November 1950.

Author: State Supervisor, D.E., Montpelier, Vermont.

<u>Code</u>: Adm The coordinator is in the best position to explain D.E. to the community because of regular contacts outside the school. One of the first persons contacted should be executive of professional retailing association. The establishment of an advisory committee is most useful in promotion.

129. HF 1101 B87 Vol 31 Sept 1950 Richert, Henry G., "The Nation-Wide Progress of Distributive Education", Business Education World, 31:15-17, Sept 1950.

Author: Program Planning Specialist, U.S. Office of Education.

Code: Adm Ph The importance of distributive education is evidenced by the importance of distribution in the economy. Federal funds, growth of philosophy, acceptance of D.E. throughout the nation are encouraging. The role of the National Federation of Sales Executives and the American Marketing Association is significant in helping promote a successful D.E. program. Better public relations and promotional work is a must.

130. HF 1101 J69 Vol 25 Jan 1950 Roth, E.A., "A Challenge to Cooperative Work Experience", Journal of Business Education, 25:11-12, 29, January 1950.

Author: University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

Code: Adm Ph

ERIC

The place of Federal support in cooperative education is given. Coop however is not the only worthwhile program. Increased research will aid development of full potential of the D.E. field. Emphasis is on planning, standards and objectives.

131. HF 1101 B87 Vol 30 Saphir, Sarah and William M. Polishook, "A Digest of Contemporary Thought in Distributive Education", <u>Business Education World</u>, 30:458-461, May 1950.

Vol 30 May 1950

Authors: Department of Business Education, Temple University, Philadelphia.

Code:

Cur

Covers many topics such as importance of distribution, opportunities in retailing, teacher qualifications, selection of students, types of training, subject matter, school credit, social activities, and evaluation.

132. HF 1101 B86 Vol 12 VanWagenen, Rulon C., "Changing Concepts of Junior College Distributive Education", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 12:19-20, April 1950.

Apr 1950 Author: California State Department of Education.

Code: Adm Ph Val The author discusses the articulation problem between high school and Junior College for both schools must prepare students for job entry positions. Most of the efforts of Junior College ought to be directed to the middle management position and be concerned with training married women. Junior College has great responsibility in training more mature workers. Advantages of Junior College D.E. are given.

133. HF 1106 W34 1950 Walters, R.G. and C.A. Nolan, <u>Principles and Problems of</u>
<u>Business Education</u>, South-Western Publishing Company, N.Y.,
pp 124-141, 283-297; 1950.

Authors: Grove City College and Syracuse University.

Code:
Adm
Ph
His

Reasons for D.E.'s introduction and late development are cited. Effects of the George-Deen and George-Barden Acts are told. The authors give an example of a program and possible curriculum course offerings. Coop is mentioned as a possible method with advantages, disadvanatages, planning of program, community survey, areas of work experiences, scheduling, placing, coordination, wages and reports given.

134. LC 1041 A5 Vol 25 Feb 1950 Watkins, Alice E., "Twenty-nine Years of D.E.", American Vocational Association Journal, 25:8-9, February 1950.

Author: Coordinator, D.E., Theodore Ahrens Trade High School, Louisville, Kentucky.

Code:
Adm
Ex
His
Val

ERIC

A history of D.E. in Louisville is given and illustrated by some of the interesting activities and success encountered. Procedure of organizing the program, enrollment and follow-up results are briefly given.

135. HF 1101 B86 Blackler, William R., "Editorial Statement", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 5:9, April 1951.

Vol 5 Apr 1951 Author: State Department of Education, California.

Code: Adm Ph In the coop plan, the businessman acts as an associate instructor because school and business work together to educate the student. A close working relationship between the two is needed and the advisory committee with help cooperation.

136. HF 1101 B3 Vol 32

Cobb, Howard, "Organizing the Distributive Education Advisory Committee", Balance Sheet, 32:111-112, 114: November 1951.

Author: Senior High School, Amarillo, Texas.

Code:

Nov 1951

Membership on the advisory committee must be given to interested persons, but limited to from 5 to 7 members. The members should be recommended by the coordinator and appointed by the superintendent. Other suggestions are given.

137. HF 1101 \$6 #75 May 1951 Haj .n, Carlos K., Major Issues in Business Education, South-Western Publishing Company, N.Y. pp 49-55, 1951.

Author: University of Houston.

Code:

This monogram is a published thesis dealing with many questions of D.E.. Many answers to a questionnaire were directed to the cooperative experience.

138. HF 1101 B87 Vol 31 Hecht, Joseph C., "How We Can Use Salesmanship to Recruit Superior High School D.E. Students", <u>Business Education</u> World, 31: January 1951.

Author: D.E. Teacher-Coordinator, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Code:

Jan 1951

Some suggestions for selling the D.E. program in order to recruit better students are: (1) Explain the program to homerooms, (2) Show the counselors and have them work with students, (3) Sponsor a Coop Dance, (4) Talk to Service Club group, (5) Plan excursion, (6) Newspaper publicity, and (7) Sponsor assembly program.

139. HF 1101 B86 Vol 5 Humphrey, C., "Types of Cooperative Training Programs", Business Education Forum, 5:24, April 1951.

Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Code:

Apr 1951

The term "types of programs" as used in this article refers to the different schedule arrangements available to cooperative students in dividing their time between the classroom and job.



140. HF 1101 B86 Vol 5 Jones, G.V., "Essentials of a Cooperative Educational Program for the Distributive Occupations", <u>Business Education</u> Forum, 5:11-12, April 1951.

Vol 5 Apr 1951

Author: Coordinator of D.E. at William Penn High School, Delaware.

Code: Adm

Listed are five essentials to a cooperative plan and a brief discussion of each. They are: (1) Community, (2) School, (3) Advisory Committee, (4) Sales laboratory classroom, and (5) Teacher-coordinator.

141. HF 1101 N25 Vol 20 Oct 1951 Lanham, F.W., "Development and Growth of Reimbursed Cooperative Distributive Occupations and Office Training Programs in Michigan", National Business Education Quarterly, 20:29-34, October 1951.

Author: University of Michigan.

Code: Adm His

Here the author traces the growth in great detail, of cooperative business education in Michigan from its beginning in 1937 to 1950. Viewed principally from activities performed by the Business Education Division of the Michigan Office of Vocational Education. Features of Federal legislation are reiterated.

142. HF 1101 B86 Apr 1951 Logan, O.K., "Evaluating Cooperative Training for the Distributive Occupations", Business Education Forum, 5:13-14, April 1951.

Author: State Supervisor of D.E., Olympia, Washington.

Code:

A short essay on testing the program to ascertain whether the cooperative method is fulfilling the needs of the students. The article imcorporates a checklist for evaluating the coop method.

143. HF 1101 B86 Vol 5 Apr 1951 Ralph, Jane R., "Store Relationships in a Cooperative Training Program", Business Education Forum, 5:12-12, April 1951.

Author: Teacher-Coordinator of D.E., Chicago Public Schools.

Code: Adm Cur Deals with the formulation of good store-program relations and ways to get the most from the store experience. Listed are seven important areas: (1) Advisory committee, (2) Co-ordinator store visits, (3) Employer's rating, (4) Discussions with store executives, (5) Store awards, (6) Employer-employee graduation luncheon, (7) Alumni participation.



144. HF 1101 B87 Vol 31 June 1951

Morrow, John M., "Six Suggestions for Assuring Good Internal Public Relations for D.E. Coordinators", <u>Business Education</u> <u>World</u>, 31:498-499, June 1951.

-1951 Author: State Supervisor of D.E., Montpelier, Vermont.

Code:

Morrow's six points are: (1) Do an outstanding job with your first group, (2) Establish a two-year program, (3) Make the counselor an informed friend, (4) Keep administrators aware of your activities, (5) Make use of merchants and advisory committees, (6) Plan effective publicity.

145. HF 1101 J69 Vol 26 May 1951 Perpetua, Sister Marie, "Why Not More Work Experience?", Journal of Business Edcuation, 26:383-384, May 1951.

Author: Nazareth Academy, Rochester, New York.

Code:

This article is directed to cooperative office practice, however the treatment of the following areas is applicable to D.E. coop: (1) A respect for the problems of the employer, (2) An understanding of the problems of public relations,

(3) In-school obstacles, and (4) Dangers to the students -- e.g. a student may miss much extra-curricular activity that would be beneficial to him.

146. HF 1101 B87 Vol. 31 Shapiro, Harold E., "How to Put the Right D.E. Student in the Right D.E. Job", <u>Business Education World</u>, 31:282-285, February 1951.

Author: D.E. State Supervisor, Massachusetts.

Code:

Feb 1951

The essential feature of proper placement is in the ananysis of the job. Jobs must be classified, analyzed regarding activities and duties, and requirements demanded.

147. HF 1101 B87 Vol 32 Swack, Harvey R., "Recruiting D.E. Students Via Guidance", Business Education World, 32:189-191, December 1951.

Author: Mansfield High School, Mansfield, Ohio.

Code: Gu

Dec 1951

The author surveyed D.E. students in Ohio to determine how they discovered the D.E. coop program. Many results are given, but the main point of the article is that early guidance directs students into the program. A strong guidance program is needed in the 9th, LOth, and 11th grades.

148. HF 1101 B86 Vol 6 Apr 1952 Blackler, William R., "Coordination in Distributive Occupational Training", Business Education Forum, 6:9, April 1952.

Author: California State Department of Education.

This editorial discusses coordination, its definition, how to be effective, specific aspects, and significance.

Code: Adm



149. HF 1101 465 Coghlan, Beth, "Cooperative Business Education Programs", American Business Education Yearbook, 9:312-214, 1952.

A65 Vol 9

1952

Adm

Author: Supervisor of D.E., Seattle Public Schools.

Code:

This chapter lists three types of cooperative business education programs: diversified occupations, office practice, and distributive education. Miss Coghlan's purpose here is to discuss the work of the coordinator and the immediately related duties and activities. Topics covered include advisory committee, qualifications of coordinator, establishing training stations, and many more.

150. HF

Donaldson, LeRoy J. and others, "School and Community Relations in Distributive Education", American Business Education, 9:38-44, October 1952.

A64 Vol 9 Oct 1952

Author: Distributive Occupations Coordinator, Galesburg, Illinois.

Code: Adm Ph

1101

A discussion of school and community relations through employee organizations, home visitation and service clubs. Many experiences are quoted and helpful suggestions given.

151. LC 1041 A5 Vol 27 May 1952 Kneeland, Dr. Natalie, "Virginia's D.E. Coordinators Evaluate Their Program", American Vocational Association Journal, 27:9, May 1952.

Author: Research Consultant, School of D.E., Richmond.

Code:

A survey taken of D.E. graduates, 372 merchants and 32 coordinators investigating many issues.

152. Hr 1101 B87 Vol 33 Kneeland, Dr. Natalie and Louise Bernard, "Activity Analysis", Business Education World, 33:120-121, November 1952.

Authors: D.E. Training Consultant, Virginia State Supervisor of D.E..

Code: Adm

Nov 1952

This article describes a "way of systematizing the coordinator's job". An "activity analysis" shows that a D.E. coordinator's job falls into five categories: training and curriculum preparation, personal management, organization, promotion, and records and reports. Each coordinator must analyze his program to see that one activity is equal in stress to the others. Weekly and monthly calendars are suggested and advantages to careful planning stressed.

153. HF 1101 B87 Vol 32 Krawitz, Myron J., "Big Store, Little Store?", Business Education World, 32:1:86-487, 507; June 1952.

Author: Coordinator of D.E., Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Code:

ERIC

June 1952

The selection of a training station must meet certain criteria established to meet student need, not only convenience. The relative merits of a big store vs a small store participation is the basis of the article.

154. HF 1101 B86 Loos, Marguerite, "Effective Coordination of Cooperative Education Programs", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 6:14-15, April 1952.

Vol 6 Apr 1952

Author: State Department of Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Code:

Any program in D.E. is only as good as the coordination. This author describes functions of coordinator as: student preparation for program, class instruction, evaluation and follow-up. Through effective coordination and carefully planned instruction, the real purpose of vocational education is realized.

155. HF 1101 B3 Vol 33 Miller, Alwin V., "When the Businessman Says No", Balance Sheet, 33:259-262, February 1952.

Author: South Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon.

Code: Adm Ph

Feb 1952

Various sales appeals that might work in the approach to negative businessmen are listed. Use of local Chamber of Commerce is effective.

156. HF 1101 J69 Vol 27 Apr 1952 Nichols, Frederick G., "Work Experience and Credit", <u>Journal</u> of Business Education, 27:324, April 1952.

Author: Harvard University.

Code: Adm Ph The author gives three arguments commonly used for NOT granting credit to students who have completed work experience programs as: (1) Credit should be reserved for academic work, (2) The complexities of store experience defy objective grading, (3) Work experience and school experience are not always comparable.

157. L 11 837 Vol 71 May 1952 Pellegrene, T.J., "An Experiment in Occupational Training", School Executive, 71:57-60, May 1952.

Author: Teacher-Coordinator, William Penn High School, New School, New Castle, Delaware.

Code:

ERIC

This article tells how a high school revised its curriculum to include vocational training, specifically D.E.. Administrative procedures are given and the curriculum time-table included. One teacher coordinated all areas for smooth operation.

158. HF 1101 B3 Pellegrene, T.J., "Why Not individualize Instruction in Distributive Education?", <u>Balance Sheet</u>, 33:303-304, March 1952.

Vol 33 Mar 1952

Author: Teacher-Coordinator, William Penn High School, New Castle, Delaware.

Code: Meth

The coordinator here is forced to individualize instruction since his related class has Office and Diversified Occupation Coop students besides his D.E. Coop students. Students are allowed to investigate topics they are interested in. Examples stated.

159. HF 1101 B86 Vol 6 Pierson, Theodore K., "Oregon Offers Vocational Education for the Distributive Occupations", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 6:32, 40; January 1952.

Jan 1952

Author: Coordinator, Part-Training Program, Salem, Oregon.

Code: Adm Val A description of Oregon's vocational program including policies, evaluation, helps to students, and placement. Value of the program in aiding students and country is given.

160. HF 1101 B87 Vol 32 Mar 1952 Swack, Harvey R., "Why High School Students Take Distributive Education", <u>Business Education World</u>, 32:326-327, Mar 1952.

Author: Mansfield High School, Mansfield, Ohio.

Code: Ph Val A survey of all Ohio D.E. coop students to determine their motives for taking the course. The replies were different from those suggested by some critics -- wanting to get out of school. The main reasons were to survey different places of business and to get some work experience. The author suggests that each teacher survey his own class to determine motives of his class.

161. HF 1101 A65 Vol 10 1953 Beaumont, J.A., "Cooperative Education", American Business Education Yearbook, 10:379-404, 1953.

Author: State Department of Public Instruction, Springfield, Illinois.

Code:

A "How-to-do-it" program covering everything from student's schedules to techniques for specific instruction. Responsibilities of coordinator, differences between work experience and cooperative education (chart form), teacher helps for instruction. Coordinating activities such as time, reports, selection and placement, occupational information, counseling, training station criteria, agreements, and follow-up. Very complete article.



162. HF 1101 A65 Vol 10 Cooper, Walter A., "Evaluating Effective Learning Through School-Business Cooperation", American Business Education Yearbook, 10:420-435, 1953.

1953

Author: National Association of Manufacturers, New York.

Code: Adm Cur

Coop programs can be evaluated by answering the following questions: (1) Did the coop experience bring the student closer to everyday living? (2) Did the experience create interest in the commercial world? (3) Did the experience provide up-to-date information not available in a book? Nine more evaluation questions are asked.

163. HF 1101 N25 Vol 21 1953

Graham, Jessie and Claude Owen, "Report of U.B.E.A. Research Foundation Study on Work Experience in Business Education", National Business Education Quarterly 21:56-71, Spring 1953.

Authors: Los Angeles City Schools.

Code: Adm Ph Cur

The study conducted to uncover problems and to discover current practices in work experience. 128 replies received from questionnaire. Problems such as type and purpose of program, student participation, placement, supervision, teacher load, evaluation, pay, and many others are surveyed.

164. HF 1101 A65 Vol 10 Horn, D.C., "Criteria for Individual Instruction", American Business Education Yearbook, 10:340-345, 1953.

Roosevelt High School, St. Louis, Missouri. Author:

Code: AdmCur Meth

1953

Mr. Horn states that cooperative education allows for student differences by molding the curriculum to fit the individual. He shows how to get the most from the program. Excellent article with many examples.

165. HF 1101 A65 Vol 10 1953

Pellegrene, T.J., "Why Not Individualize Instruction in Distributive Education?", American Business Education Yearbook, 10:327-330, 1953.

Author: William Penn High School, Delaware.

Code: Adm Cur

A discussion of the curriculum at the high school in New Castle. The students on coop have two related classes. (1) The coordinator discusses matters of general interest to all students. (2) Students work on projects and materials related to their career or occupational objective. A curriculum schedule is suggested.



166. HF 1101 B87 Vol 33

Jan 1953

Williams, Rae C., "Thirty-two Years in D.E.", <u>Business Education World</u>, 33:238, January 1953.

33 Author: Omaha, Nebraska.

Code: Code: His

A short historical resume noting the start on the program in 1920 and the development that occured in the ensuing years. Satisfaction with the program in Omaha, Nebraska is stated.

167. LC 1041 A5 Vol 29 Andrews, Margaret, "How Much is Enough?", American Vocational Association Journal, 29:20-21, February 1954.

Author: Consultant in Business Education, Minneapolis.

Code: Adm Ex Ph

Feb 1954

The experience in Minneapolis suggests that a one semester work experience program is more advantageous than a longer period of time. The purposes and objectives of the program can be met within the shorter period of time effectively.

168. HF 1101 J69 Vol 29 May 1954 Andrews, Margaret, "Cooperative Work Students", <u>Journal of</u>
<u>Business Education</u>, 29:329-330, May 1954.

Author: Minneapolis Public Schools.

Code:
Adm
Ex
Ph
Val

A report on a follow-up study of Minneapolis coop graduates revealed that: (1) graduates were earning good salaries, (2) they were satisfied with their work and not contemplating additional training, (3) most felt experience in coop was helpful and (4) students do stay on job where placed as coop students -- those who leave do so for better salaries. Many other results given.

169. HF 1101 A64 Vol 11 Dec 1954 Bloomfield, Daniel, "Opportunities in Distributive Education", American Business Education, 11:71-74, December 1954.

Author: Retail Trades Board. Boston, Massachusetts.

Code:
Adm
Ex
Val
Gu

The author discusses the demand for adequately trained personnel and greater job opportunities available. He shows that school-business cooperation is a must, advisory committees are essential, a comprehensive public relations campaign is necessary, and a better guidance service must be offered. D.E. coop must be sold in order that the program might expand.

170. HF 1101 A64 Vol 10 May 1954

Code:

Meth

ERIC

Elam, Margaret and others, "In Distributive Education", American Business Education, 10:253-256, May 1954.

Author: Supervisor of D.E., St. Louis, Missouri.

Effective teaching for D.E. slow-learning students includes: sales demonstrations and their value, opportunities and suggestions in selling, providing concrete experiences and enriched instruction.

171. HF 1101 A64 Vol 10 Humphrey, Katherine, "Problems of Teachers of Distributive Education Subjects", American Business Education, 10:152-153, March 1954.

Mar 1954

Author: Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Code: Adm Ph Val Gu

Meth

An outline of techniques most effective in recruitment of students. Develop good public relations, encouragement, present program in assembly, have special D.E. Community Day, and many others. Questions of effective counseling, training materials, stimulated reading and employers responsibilities are all discussed.

172. HF 1101 A64 Vol 11 Kindall, A.F., "Training Activities at Filene's", American Business Education, 11:83-84, December 1954.

Author: William Filene's Scns Company, Boston.

Code: $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ His

Dec 1954

Only a part of this article deals with coop, but an interesting reference is made to the part this company had in pioneering the cooperative education movement. A list of schools which the company works with is given. Other forms of support such as career days, store tours, etc. are mentioned.

173. 1101 B87 Vol 34 Feb 1954

HF

Krawitz, Myron J., "Getting Support", Business Education World, 34:32-33, February 1954.

Author: D.E. Coordinator, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Code: Adm $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ Ph Val

Atlantic City is a difficult place to operate D.E. because it is a resort area -- retailers reduce staff as school School officials, local merchants and the Chamber of Commerce all met to draw up a program. As a result, interest increased, guidance counseling became more effective, and the philosophical base rallied support.

174. \mathbf{HF} 1101 B87 Vol 34

Gu

Miller, Thomas E. and others, "Fundamental Problems in Distributive Education", Business Education World, 34:19-20, June 1954.

Author: D.E. Supervisor, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Code: Adm

June 1954

Twenty-three common problems in D.E. are listed with their possible solutions. Very informative for starting a new program or improving an older one. -

Moran, Helen M., "The Boston Plan", American Business Educa-175. HF tion, 11:81-83, December 1954. 1101 A64 Author: Coordinating Teacher, East Boston High School. Vol 11 Dec 1954 The need for an adequate retail teaching center is presented. The advantages of Boston program and a brief history of coop Code: development are given. Adminstrative mechanics of the pro-Adm gram listed are: money earned, hours worked, positions, $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ evaluation and diploma, credits. Some of the wide range of His occupations are given. Val Brendel, LeRoy A., "Work Experience, At What Price?", Busi-176. HF ness Education World, 36:16-17, 31; September 1955. 1101 B87 Author: Beverly High School, Massachusetts. Vol 36 Sept 1955 Here the author cites twenty-one arguments against work experience in high school on the basis that it does not accom-Code: plish the desired ends and wastes time. He then renumerates Ph eleven ways of giving adequate work experience and keep stu-Val dents in the classroom. Burlingame, Billings, "Improving D.E. Instruction Through HF 177. State Supervision", Business Education World, 36:19-21, 1101 40; October 1955. B87 Vol 36 New York State Department of Education. Author: Oct 1955 The author outlines history of D.E. in New York State and Code: shows the State Supervisor's responsibility for supervision Adm of old and promotion of new programs, teacher training, and $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ curriculum. He gives steps in setting up new programs and His planning course outlines and syllabi. Cur Dunsmore, Kelley, "Work Experiences", National Association 178. L of Secondary School Principals, 39:189, April 1955. 13 N27 Author: Principal, North Muskegon High School, North Vol 39 Muskegon, Michigan. Apr 1955 To fulfill the purpose of the high School -- meet the needs Code: of youth and society -- a work experience is essential. Admauthor explains the difference between work experience and Val cooperative education. Hampton, Robert E., "The Work Experience Training Program --HF 179. Its Need, Its Promotion, and Its Establishment", Balance 1101 Sheet, 37:102-108, November 1955. **B**3 Vol 37 Author: Santa Rosa Junior College. Nov 1955 A long detailed article best summarized by listing the head-

ings: the objective of work experience program; the need for

it on the part of students, employers and school; the needs

of the community; the establishment of a program; survey

guide; promotion; and advisory committee.

Code:

Adm

Ph

Val

180. LC 1041 A5 Vol 30 Hood, Arthur A. and others, "The Facts About Distributive Education", American Vocational Association Journal, 30:13-14, April 1955.

Apr 1955

Author: Vice President, Vance Publishing Co., Chicago.

Code:

The important of Federal Funds (D.E.'s life saver), the objectives of D.E. and how to implement these objectives are stated by the author.

181. HF 1101. B86 Vol 9 Mason, Ralph E., "What Makes a Successful Coordinator?", Business Education Forum, 9:16-17, April 1955.

Author: Springfield Public Schools, Springfield, Illinois.

Code:

Apr 1955

Qualifications for a good teacher are listed. A coordinator needs teacher qualities plus those of successful businessman. Teacher training must include cooperative business experience to give him same type of learning that he will be teaching. Genuine desire is needed to help young people choose careers in business.

182. HF 1101 A64 Vol 11 Mar 1955 Shultz, K.A., "Cooperative Business Education", American Business Education, 11:165-168, March 1955.

Author: Director of Business Education, York, Pennsylvania.

Code: Adm Ph Val A discussion of what cooperative education is and why it is needed. The question of student maturity for the coop experience is handled. 15 values of the program are listed. Advice to beginning schools include: survey the community, meet school administration, select advisory committee, call coordination and thinking meeting, select students, inspect classes and training stations.

183. HF 1101 B86 Vol 11 Oct 1956 Andrews, Margaret, "Are We Capitalizing on the Guidance Values in Christmas Extra Classes?", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 11:27, 32; October 1956.

Author: Consultant in Business Education, Minneapolis Public Schools.

Adm Ex His Gu Meth

ERIC

Code:

A special training program was started in October for students in retail sales. Placement for Christmas sales period was not high the first year, but since, very favorable results have been attained. Appraisal responses of the students and instructors are given. Also included, a brief history of the program.

184. LC 1041 A5 Vol 31 Dec 1956 Brown, Carl T., "50 Years of Progress in Distributive Education", American Vocational Association Journal, 31:57-59, December 1956.

Author: State Supervisor of D.E., North Carolina.

Code: Ph His Early history of D.E. is told starting with Lucinda Prince in 1905 and proceeding up through the Federal Government Acts. Teacher training, adult program, influence on sales training and trade associations, growth of professional associations and D.E.C.A. are traced through the most important developmental stages.

185. HF 1101 B86 Vol 10 Apr 1956 Chrismer, John M., "Cooperative Part-Time Programs in the Smaller Community", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 10:14-16, April 1956.

Author: Nebraska State Department of Public Instruction.

Code: Adm Cur Nebraska has many smaller communities which cannot support a complete distributive education program. A part-time combination of D.E. and trade and industrial training was found to meet the needs. The author gives description of various plans and the problems of combined programs are outlined.

186. HF 1101 B86 Vol 11 Nov 1956 Rosenwinkel, Howard and Arne Kowalzek, "Distributive Education and Consumer Education Classes Join Hands", <u>Business</u> <u>Education Forum</u>, 11:29-30, November 1956.

Authors: Little Falls High School, Little Falls, Minnesota.

Code: Cur Meth A proposal to combine the D.E. class and a consumer economics class to allow each to see the view of the other. D.E. class presented a sales demonstration with consideration given to consumer information. Consumer class presented the consumer position.

187. HF 1101 B86 Vol 11 Dec 1956 Severson, L.C., "How Teacher-Coordinators Rate Their Problems", Business Education Forum, 11:26, 28; Dec 1956.

Author: San Diego City Schools, San Diego, California.

Code:
Adm

A survey questionnaire sent to 61 teacher-coordinators of D.E. showed common problems were: maintenance of student interest in related classwork, student loss of interest in job, practical application of subject matter, lesson planning, finding and using aids and equipment, lack of supplementary materials, and evaluation.



188. HF Thomson, Lawrence T., "No Magic Formula for Cooperation", Business Education Forum, 10:9-11, April 1956. 1101 B86 Vol 10 Author: Michigan State Department of Public Instruction. Apr 1956 Reports successes in Michigan with statistics listed. Out-Code: lines history of development of D.E. in the state. Teacher Adm in-service training improved cooperation. Advisory committees at state and local levels fostered better understanding. $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ His 189. LB Tyler, Henry T., Report of the Study of Work Experience Pro-1029 grams in California High Schools and Junior Colleges, Bulc6 letin of the California State Department of Education, Vol T9 25, #3, Sacramento, 1956. 1956 Supervisor Vocational Education, California State Code: Department of Education. Adm $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ A study of the practices and programs in operation in Cali-Ph fornia. It includes problems, establishment and maintenance His of the program, legal implications, recommendations. Also included are forms, definitions and recommended legislation. Val Cur Beckley, Donald K., "Where Can D.E. Find More Students?", 190. LC1041 American Vocational Association Journal, 32:28, April 1957. Α4 Vol 32 Director, Prince School of Retailing, Simmons Apr 1957 College, Boston. Code: Recruitment of students needs to take a broader view. For example; (1) Search out more jobs requiring skills, (2) Stress Adm retailing in general business courses, (3) Encourage more students to take basic retailing courses, (4) Include store executives on Career Day program. Gradoni, John, "Conflicting Principles and Practices in Dis-191. HF tributive Education", Journal of Business Education, 33: 1101 J69 October 1957-January 1958, 25-26, 76-78, 110-112, 167-169. Vol 33

Code: Adm Ph Val Cur

1957

A summary of thesis findings with emphasis on staff qualifications, coordination activities, curriculum content, in relation to phases of a high school cooperative retail training program. Some problem areas defined are: statement of aims and objectives, continuity of work experience, related class, training station requirements, and many more.

Author: General Motors Institute, Flint, Michigan.

192. HF 1101 B86 Vol 11 Hager, Oswald M., "Distribution in Everybody's Business", Business Education Forum, 11:29-30, February 1957.

Author: University of North Dakota.

Code: Adm Gu

Feb 1957

Distribution is not everyone's business, but it is the heart of our economy and demands increasing specialization to meet its needs. Schools can meet full potential of workers if proper objectives are defined, proper guidance offered, cooperative efforts in training at all levels, and research studies done.

193. HF 1101 B86 Vol 11 Haines, Peter G., "When Learning Changes Behavior", <u>Business</u> <u>Education Forum</u>, 11:6, April 1957.

Author: Michigan State University.

Code: Cur Meth

Apr 1957

Because each trainee is different and his job-needs vary, a one-technique of teaching is not adequate. Individual instruction, however, is sadly neglected in D.E. programs across the country. Distributive training must meet and reflect diversities found in the field.

194. HF 1101 B86 Vol 11 May 1957 Haines, Peter G., "A Half-Century of Education for Distribution", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 11:24-26, May 1957.

Author: Michigan State University.

Code: Adm His A definition of D.E. is given which is more encompassing than the commonly held narrow view of retailing sales courses. This broad view promotes three types of classes: coop, adult, and pre-employment. A brief historical account of the development of D.E. is included. Present statistics of enrollment and club activities are given.

195. HF 1101 B86 Hartzler, F.E., "A Checklist for Retail Store Selling", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 11:31-32, January 1957.

Vol 11 Jan 1957 Author: Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas.

Code: Cur Meth The checklist is offered to better sales training in the related class. A survey was made and a number of sales points identified for successful selling.

196. HF 1101 B3 Vol 39 Sept 1957 Hedish, Norma, "Illinois Students Interpret the Cooperative Training Program", Balance Sheet, 39:16-17, 21; Sept 1956.

Author: University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois.

A study is made to determine effectiveness of classroom re-Code: lated instruction, correlated with on-job training. The Survey increased sales training in the classroom. Other administrative results are reported. 197. L 111 A6 #5 1957 Hunt, DeWitt, Work Experience Programs in American Secondary Schools, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1957.

Code: Adm His This book covers historical concept of work experiences, types of work experiences, essential considerations to implementation, staffing and financing, operational procedures, and an appendix listing reference books and periodicals from 1944 to 1954. Difference between general work experience and vocational work experience is stressed.

198. HF 1101 B86 Vol 11 Apr 1957 Meyer, Warren G. and Margaret Andrews, "Given: Two Feet of Space, Result: A Distributive Classroom", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 11:12-13, April 1957.

Authors: University of Minnesota. Board of Education, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Code: Adm

Very effective suggestions and illustrations given to solve problems of security and space in handling merchandise and special equipment in D.E.. Cost of plan is less than \$2000.00 and requires minimum of permanent features or distortions to the school plant.

199. HF 1101 B86 Vol 11 Rowe, C.D., "Individual Instruction for Distributive Education", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 11:31, March 1957.

Author: Algona Community School, Algona, Iowa.

Code:

Mar 1957

Shows need for individual instruction in the related class. Most teachers find individual instruction difficult because of varied plans and materials for so many areas. Mr. Rowe points out that there are study guides and merchandise manuals which ease the teacher's problems. He discusses one specific manual put out by the University of Texas.

200. HF 1101 B86 Vol 11 Apr 1957

ERIC

Stoner, J.K., "The Right Time, Place, and Price", Business Education Forum, 11:9-11, 13, April 1957.

Author: State Teachers College, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Code: Cur Meth "Telling is not teaching and listening not learning." The author used this motto in illustrating the marketing problem of getting the goods in the right place at the right time and at the right price. He presents a number of projects and activities that give the unit a dynamic dimension for the related class.

201. HF 1101 B3 Baldwin, Leland, P., "Work Experience Education", <u>Balance</u> Sheet, 39:352-353, April 1958.

B3 Vol 39 Apr 1958

Author: Regional Supervisor, State Department of Education, Sacramento, California.

Code: Ph Val Justification for work experience programs is offered. Reasons given: (1) help bridge gap between school and work, (2) understand and meet employment standards, (3) helps teach general education, (4) vocational guidance aspect, (5) facilitates movement from youth environment to adult culture, (6) meets psychological need for independence, (7) personality growth, and (8) helps students in other courses.

202. HF 1101 B86 Vol 12 Apr 1958 Beaumont, John S., "Changing Concepts of the Scope and Function of Distributive Education", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 12:9-11, April 1958.

Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Code: Adm Ph The objectives of a D.E. program are: (1) to develop workers who can give intelligent and helpful service, (2) to develop greater job satisfaction, (3) to reduce business losses due to inefficient employees. Distributive education is broadening to include restaurant industry, petroleum industry, agriculture business, insurance and risk-bearing business, real estate, industrial sales.

203. HF 1101 B86 Vol 12 Coghlan, Beth, "How to Work More Effectively with the Business Community", Business Education Forum, 12:33, Mar 1958.

Author: Seattle City Schools, Seattle, Washington.

Code:

Mar 1958

A relationship with the business community works best if it is separate from the instructional process. Advisory committees help establish a good relationship. Advisory committee members must be chosen carefully. Suggestions for committee functioning are stressed and benefits from such a committee are given.

204. HF 1101 B86 Vol 13 Dec 1958 Crum, Dwight R., "Coordinator's Notebook", <u>Business Education</u>
<u>Forum</u>, 13:27-28, December 1958.

Author: California State Department of Education.

Code:

An "executive notebook" is proposed to help coordinators be more effecient by providing a ready reference. Sections in the book might include: (1) school policies, (2) labor regulations, (3) employer responsibilities, (4) student selection, (5) evaluation criteria, (6) school forms, (7) helpful charts, (8) training records, (9) appointment calendars, and (10) handouts.

205. HF 1101 A64 Elam, Margaret, "The Future of Work-Study Programs", American Business Education, 15:42-44, October 1958.

Vol 15 Oct 1958 Author: Supervisor of D.E., St. Louis, Missouri.

Code:

A brief discussion of the future of work-study programs. The importance of the economic outlook and how it would effect work experience programs is given. Factors of a quality program include meaningful classroom instruction, qualified teachers, good work stations, positive school administrators.

206. HF 1101 B86 Vol 13 Hutchinson, Richard R., "Problems of a Beginning Coordinator", Business Education Forum, 13:27-28, November 1958.

Author: Watsonville Joint Union High School, Watsonville, California.

Code:

Nov 1958

Problems of a beginning coordinator are listed as: (1) attaining others' cooperation, (2) selecting related instructional material, (3) selecting trainees, (4) selecting training positions, and (5) placing the trainee and post-placement. Suggestions are given for each mentioned area.

207. HF 1101 B86 Vol 12 Apr 1958 Meyer, Warren G., "Changing Concepts of Distributive Education 1958", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 12:6, April 1958.

Author: University of Minnesota.

Code:

Distributive education is maturing as is evident from the amount of agreement of thinking. D.E. enjoys an advantageous positions as liaison between business and education, but it is difficult for teachers to maintain a sense of equilibrium between the two. Continuous review of objectives and activities will facilitate this balance.

208. HF 1101 B87 Vol 38 Jan 1958 Miller, Thomas.E., "A Short Guide to Distributive Education", Busines. Education World, 38:20, January 1958.

Code:
Adm
Cur
Meth

ERIC

Author: D.E. Supervisor, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Student placement is the key to a successful coop program for misplacement often results in failure. A teacher must check each job to see that it is a distributive job, it requires a minimum of fifteen hours, and it is within reasonable distance from school. At least one conference per month with the employer is vital and visiting of student posts several times is important. Suggestions for classroom helps are stressed. A letter addressed to beginning students is printed in full.

209. HF 1101 B3 Vol 40 Sept 1958 Moschel, Ralph C. and Roman, John C., "Cincinnati Uses the Business Approach to Sell Business Cooperative Program", Balance Sheet, 40:4-8, September 1958.

Authors: Central High School, Cincinnati. Supervisor of Business Education, Cincinnati.

Code: Adm Ex Val

A brief report is given regarding the development and status of coop in Cincinnati. The basis of evaluation and a copy of a memorandum as given to the employer are shown in full.

210. LC 1041 A5 Vol 33 Nov 1958

Perreault, John, "In Virginia -- Career Candidates Get Jet Assist from D.E.", American Vocational Association Journal, 33:12-13, November 1958.

Author: Supervisor Adult Education, Richmond Public Schools, Richmond, Virginia.

Code: Adm Ex

A follow-up study of D.E. graduates in Virginia. The survey showed (1) over half stay in distributive occupations, (2) about 18% were married women, (3) 4% were taking advanced training in college.

211. LC 1041 A5 Vol 34 May 1959 ---, "Distributive Education in South Carolina", American Vocational Association Journal, 34:14, May 1959.

Even though South Carolina does not have large cities, D.E. coop has been very successful. More than half of the programs are in cities of 10,000 or less.

Code: Adm Ph

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m HF}$

Beaumont, John, "The Future for Distributive Education", Belance Sheet, 40:261-262, February 1959.

1101 B3 Vol 40 Feb 1959

212.

Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Code: Ph The following developments are cited: (1) Interest in careers in distributive occupations is increasing as evidenced by enrollment and D.E.C.A. success, (2) Teacher training is on the increase, (3) New developments are taking the program to rural areas, (4) Research and experimentation are increasing, (5) The rapid development of post-secondary high schools, (6) The inclusion of services and other distribution fields in the instruction.

213. HF 1101 A64 Vol 16 Beaumont, John, "The Distributive Education Program Today", American Business Education, 16:70-74, 83, 128; Dec 1959.

Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Code: Adm Ph Val

Dec 1959

A discussion of D.E., its scope, meaning, purpose, types of activities, and basic concepts. Different levels of coop programs and program content are outlined.

214. HF 1101 A64 Vol 15 Blanford, James T., "Problems of Teachers of Distributive Education", American Business Education, 15:144, March 1959.

Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Author:

Code: Adm

Mar 1959

A discussion of related instruction planned by teacher and employer, with student evaluation of his work and textbook material. "What to do with fired students" and the obligation to students when work load is heavy are also discussed.

215. L 11 H5 Vol 42 Mar 1959 Donaldson, L.J., "Distributive Education Faces New Challenges", High School Journal, 42:218-224, March 1959.

Author: Western Illinois University.

Code: Adm Ph Cur

A PhD study with conclusions as follows: There are more students going to college, including many D.E. students, therefore the coop part-time D.E. program can no longer be conducted for preparing workers for beginning positions only. The educational experience provided D.E. students by the high school must be aimed at a solid foundation for growth.

216. HF 1101 B86

Logan, William B., "Coordineering", Business Education Forum, 13:25-26, February 1959.

Author: Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Code: Adm

Vol 13 Feb 1959

The coordinator, being the key person in the coop program, must act as an engineer, planning activities in advance. A ten-point coordinator ratingscale is given: (1) Coordinator must be qualified, (2) His understanding of student and business needs determines leadership, (3) His related class must be interesting and challenging, (4) Students must meet certain minimum quality, and six others.

217. HF 1101 **B**3 Vol 40 Moran, Helen M., "Distributive Education in the Boston Public Schools", Balance Sheet, 40:211, 213, January 1959.

Director of D.E., Boston. Author:

Traces the history of D.E. in Boston and relates a cooperative Christmas venture in local stores.

Code: $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ His

Jan 1959

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1041 A4

218. LC

Naddy, Eleanor, "Distributive Education Moves Forward Fast", American Vocational Association Journal, 34:26, 44; September 1959.

Vol 34 Sept 1959

Author: President of D.E. Section, W.V.A..

Code: His

The history of D.E. development in the State of Washington is given. The program began in 1939 and has continued strengthening itself as time progresses.



219. HF 1101 J69 Peart, Gilbert, "Survey of High School Graduates", <u>Journal</u> of Business Education, 34:338, May 1959.

Vol 34 May 1959 Author: Fresno City College, Fresno, California.

Code: Adm Ex Val Cur The results from a follow-up study of 95 graduates of Fresno D.E. coop program. Out of 70 returned, the survey showed 26 were still working in distributive occupations, 19 were in college, 10 were in trade and industry jobs, 10 were at home, and 5 were in the armed services. Salaries, values from coop training, reasons for changing occupations, extent of use training received, topics most helpful, topics that should be added to curriculum, and an assessment of the club activities are all reported. A list of recommendations is given.

220. HF 1101 B86 Vol 14 Roman, John C., "The Ingredients of a Successful Distributive Education Program", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 14:30, November 1959.

Author: City Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Code: Adm Val

Nov 1959

Central High School's D.E. plan in Cancinnati really clicks with enrollment. An attractive brochure enriches what is said by advisor and counselors. A cooperative work-school calendar is prepared ahead and distributed with names of employers. Advisory committees take part of credit for a successful program.

221. L 11 \$37 Vol 59 Oct 1959 Young, G.P., "As Off to Work They Go", School Executive, 59:11-14, October 1959.

Author: School Superintendent, Alamosa, Colorado.

Code:
Adm
Ex
Ph
His
Cur

The coop program at Alamasa, Colorado was established in 1935 to help the student choose a vocational goal. Mechanics of the plan are given and duties of the coordinator are specified. Pictures of some of the students at work are found in the article.

222. HF 1101 B86 Vol 14 Beaumont, John A., "Supply and Demand for Workers in Distributive Occupations", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 14:23, 27; May . 1960.

Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Code: Ph

May 1960

Distributive workers are divided into two categories: occupational distribution, and industrial distribution. Specific job titles are given. The author shows the future great demand for workers in the field.

223. HF'
1101
B86
Vol 14

Bennett, William S., "Making Your Distributive Education Teaching Click", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 14:29, May 1960.

Vol 14 May 1960 Author: Artesia High School, Artesia, New Mexico.

Code: Meth The author suggests that promotion of D.E. through a picture story will really add depth and excitement to your message. Suggested areas are "What is D.E.?" and "Success Stories". If you plan a picture series, read this article!

224. HF 1101 B86 Vol 15 Oct 1960

Deitz, James, "Salesmanship -- With Emphasis on Expression", Business Education Forum, 15:32-33, October 1960.

Author: Los Angeles State College.

Code: Meth A sales class should be provided with practical instruction and ample practice in self-expression. Oral sales presentations should be given. Following are some methods of getting students up in front of the class: (1) Tongue twisters, (2) Commercials, (3) Me-talk -- about ones's self, (4) Magazine reports, (5) Sales presentation, (6) How to, (7) Sales presentation repeated, (8) Speech introductions, (9) Grab-bag, (10) Impromptu talks, (11) Sales presentation again, (12) Campaign speech, (13) Topic of controversy, (14) New invention sales speech, (15) Topic of choice.

225. HF 1101 B86 Vol 14 Apr 1960 Donaldson, LeRoy J., "Classroom Instruction and the Discipline of Distribution", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 14:7-9, Apr 1960.

Author: Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois.

Code: Cur Meth The author is concerned with the questions of what to teach and how to teach it. The answers to both are given. Twenty-five class activities are listed.

226. LC 1041 A5 Vol 35 Dec 1960 Hudson, Maude A., "A New Approach to Coordination", American Vocational Associational Journal, 35:20-23, December 1960.

Author: Supervisor of D.E. Service, Norfolk, Virginia.

<u>Code</u>: Adm The author promotes the concept of a student sponsor appointed by management (one to each student) and well oriented. The sponsor is an older experienced worker, an essential liaison between work and school with regard to D. E. coop goals and problems.

227. HF 1101 B86 Vol 14 Apr 1960 Meyer, Warren G., "The Discipline of Distribution", <u>Business</u> Education Forum, 14:4, 17; April 1960.

Author: University of Minnesota.

Code: Ph The field of D.E. is a discipline, not a methodology. D.E. is vocational education for the distributive occupations. There is an interdependence between coop and D.E. for neither is concerned with content only. The discipline, the plan of operation, and the teaching methods go together and one must not over-shadow the others.

228. HF 1101 **J**69 Reich, Edward, "Distribution -- America's Greatest Economic Problem", <u>Journal of Business Education</u>, 35:292-294, April 1960.

Vol 35 Apr 1960

Author: Central Commercial High School, New York.

Code:
Adm
Ph
Cur
Meth

The importance of distribution to the economy and consumer is stressed. Capable students are needed to meet the demands of this dynamic field. Suggestions for curricula are given stressing development of imaginative thinking. Constant evaluation of the program is urged and fewer schools with better qualified teachers and equipment is seen as a necessary direction for future.

229. HF 1101 B86 Vol 14 Samson, Harland E., "Coordination Practices and the Discipline of Distribution", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 14:9-11, April 1960.

Author: Iowa State Teachers College.

Code: Adm Cur Meth

Apr 1960

The author attacks the coordination problems of D.E. coop by defining coordination and listing the major duties. These include: community and school survey, advisory group work, interviews with prospective sponsors and employers, in-school coordination, parent conferences, training programs, teaching material development, visiting training stations, periodic evaluation, and determining adult training needs. Some of the more common tools of the coordinator are records, weekly reports, written plans, work ratings, training profiles, assignment sheets, curriculum reviews with advisory groups, end of year conferences, field trips, and others.

230. HF 1101 B86 Vol 15 Shotwell, H.D., "Effective Field Trips in Distributive Education", Business Education Forum, 15:39, 41; December 1960.

Author: Kansas State Board for Vocational Education.

Code: Meth

Dec 1960

Field trips are sometimes viewed as a nuisance or a holiday by teachers and students alike. However, a field trip can refresh both teacher and class. Three reasons for field trips are given: (1) to stimulate interest, (2) to clinch material already taught, and (3) to be of service to the business community. Ideas for planning and follow-up are given.

231. L 11 V6 Vol 53 May 1960 VanCleef, Robert F, "Work Training", Virginia Journal of Education, 53:26-29, May 1960.

Author: Coordinator of D.E., John Marshall High School, Richmond, Virginia.

Code: Adm Ex His Val Gu Historical development and growth of the program described. The coop experience is explained and its advantages given. The author describes the D.E., Diversified Occupations, and Vocational Office Training Coop programs at his school. Guidance and coordination are stressed. Pictures included.



HF 232. 1101 в86 Vol 15 Chambers, George A., "Starting a Business -- A Project in Distributive Education", Business Education Forum, 15:34, November 1960.

Author: Washington Community Schools, Iowa.

Code: Meth

Nov 1960

A project is suggested as a summary or conclusion so that students will be able to put into practice some of the principles they have been taught. The scope of the project is unlimited in that it deals with starting a business. A good breakdown of the project and areas of responsibilities are given.

233. L 11 **S**314 Vol 47 Apr 1961 Henderson, Beecher, "Cooperative Occupational Education Clubs", School and Community, 47:17, April 1961.

The purpose and description of club activities are given. The club is limited to members who are in the coop program.

Code: Meth

234. \mathbf{HF} 1101 в87 Vol 42 Sept 1961

Code:

Adm

Keith, Ray, "What a Complete Work Experience Program Involves", Business Education World, 42:18-22, September 1961.

This program, in operation at Whittier, California, includes both work experience and coop. A brief history of the program and personnel are given. A six phase program is used: (1) exploratory work experience, (2) released time, (3) pre-Christmas merchandising, (4) business visitation days, (5) "Your Schools in Action" -- full day of work experience, and (6) distributive education. Details of program are given with pictures.

 $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ His Val Gu Cur

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1101 **J**69

235.

Rath, Particia M., "The Parent in the Cooperative Program", Journal of Business Education, 36:208-210, February 1961.

Author: State Board of Vocational Education, Springfield, Vol 36 Illinois. Feb 1961

Code: Adm Val

One of the main distinctions between work experience and cooperative programs in the parent conference. Mechanics of parent conferences are given including where and when to hold them and how to evaluate them.

236. L 11 E265 Vol 27 Dec 1961 Tyler, Ralph E. and Annice L. Mills, "What is Cooperative Education?", Education Digest, 27:38-39, December 1961.

Although this article is addressed to the higher education level, it is applicable here because it has a brief history of cooperative development and stresses the value of the "lap-weld" between classroom theory and practical experience.

Code: His Val

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Wilson, Donald C., "The First Few Weeks of School for Distri-237. HF butive Education Students", Business Education Forum, 15:25, 1101 27; February 1961. B86 **V**ol 15 Author: Senior High School, Marshalltown, Iowa. Feb 1961

Careful "first few days" planning in D.E. coop is necessary. Code: Since the students are on the job, they need to get off to a Admgood start, have proper attitudes, work hard and be willing. Val This calls for a careful orientation of the student on the Cur part of the teac'. r. Student development and other advantages are given.

Abrahamson, Ja "Career Development in the Distributive Edu-238. HF cation Classroun', Business Education Forum, 16:12-13, 1101 April 1962. B86 Vol 16

Author: Bridgeton High School, Bridgeton, New Jersey. Apr 1962

To make career development the objective of the coop D.E. Code: program, close relationship between related classes and the Adm work station must exist. Career development can only be valid Ph if careful scrutiny is made of the training station. The re-Val lated class must build a realistic image of work, a proper Gu occupational perspective, and self appraisal. Work experience provides aspects of the job while the teacher promotes basic skills and knowledge needed.

Benson, Loren L. and Harold Toupin, "Counseling for Career 239. HF Development through Distributive Education", Business Educa-1101 tion Forum, 16:10-12, April 1962. в86 Vol 16

Authors: Hopkins Public Schools, Hopkins, Minnesota. Apr 1962

Much of this article deals with the role of the vocational Code: counselor, but relates to coop by stressing the fact that the Adm program must not be a dumping ground but one of the helping Ph students explore intelligently the world of work. Gu

Bernard, Louise, "Out of School and Out of Work", Educational 240. LBExecutive's Overview, 3:32-35, July 1962. 2832

Al. Author: Virginia State Supervisor of D.E.. 087

This article attacks the stop-gap measures of The Area Redevel-July 1962 opment Act and The National Manpower and Training Act for using experience. Cooperative work programs are much more advantageous, claims the author. Planned work experience is particularly lauded over the "job for a job's sake" attitude. Suggestions to administrators for future efforts are given. Some history is also provided.

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241. HF 1101 B86 Vol 16 May 1962 Code: Adm Val 242. \mathbf{HF} 1101 в86 Vol 16 1962

Code:

Adm Val

Meth

Biggler, George S., "All for Work Experience", Business Education Forum, 16:32-33, May 1962.

Author: Kingston High School, Kingston, New York.

The values of the D.E. coop program are itemized. It is important that all students have jobs and that they know how to find them. Beginning orientation is important.

Brady, William J. Jr., "Career Development Through the Club", Business Education Forum, 16:16, April 1962.

Author: Georgia State Department of Education.

A good club organization contributes to the career objectives by providing the necessary experiences to aid students to find themselves. The club then is an integral part and supplement to the classroom activities. Many club activities are are suggested.

243. Burchill, George W., Work-Study Programs for Alienated LC Youth -- A Casebook, Secomer Research Association, Inc., 4801 B87 Chicago, 1962.

> This book contains a number of cases illustrating communities where alienated youth problems have been attacked through work-study programs. Some of the problems illustrated include drop-outs, delinquency, slow-learners, hospitalized.

Denny, Robert and Philip Cooper, "Expanding Distributive Edu-244. \mathbf{HF} cation To Comprehensive Secondary Schools", Business Educa-1101 в86 tion Forum, 16:33-35, October 1961.

> Authors: North High School, Iowa. Des Moines Technical High School, Iowa.

A descriptive account of the curriculum scope and sequence at Des Moines. Three basic plans are available to the students with considerable opportunity for course selection. A brief history is also given.

> Dittamo, Gaetano E., "A Practical Beginning for a Program in Distributive Education", Business Education Forum, 16:26,

Author: Manchester Regional High School, New Jersey.

A successful way for getting materials and equipment to make a functional D.E. classroom is described. Classroom activities such as the school store, display programs are related.

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Vol 16

1961-62

Code: Adm $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$

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245. \mathbf{HF} 1101 в86 Vol 16

> Code: Adm $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$

1961**-**62

His Meth



246. HF 1101 B86 Klaurens, Mary, "Career Development on the Distributive Job", Business Education Forum, 16:14-15, April 1962.

Vol 16 Apr 1962 Author: Catalina High School, Tuscon, Arizona.

Code: Adm Ph Gu Good coop programs give opportunities to explore various distributive occupations to help formulate coreer plans. The program must provide career information, select training stations, and plan work experiences. The employers' role must be articulated. Counseling is important for a successful program.

247. HF 1101 B86 Vol 16 Mason, Ralph E., "Effective Cooperative Business Education Programs -- Part I", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 16:21, 23-24; February 1962.

Author: University of Illinois.

Code: Adm Ph

Feb 1962

The importance of a coordinator's file stressed. It should include: statements of objectives for the D.E. program, criteria for selection of training stations, instruction outlines, current lesson plans, club activities, advisory committee membership and reference material, supplementary teaching aids, copies of monthly coordinator's report and program development plans. Each of these areas are discussed and suggestions made.

248. HF 1101 B86 Vol 16 Mason, Ralph E., "Effective Cooperative Business Education Programs -- Part II", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 16:30-31, March 1962.

Author: University of Illinois.

Code: Adm Val

Mar 1962

The coordinator must keep a student file in order to have a successful coop program. The teacher should also keep a file in which student application to enter program, letters of recommendation, personal data sheet, training station agreement, student's weekly job report, rating sheets and student plans for future growth. A detailed example is given as illustration.

249. HF 1101 B86 Vol 16 1961-62

ERIC

Mayer, Forrest L., "Distributive Education and the Superior Student", Business Education Forum, 16:17, January 1962.

Author: Alameda County State College, California.

Code: Adm Cur Meth The author contends that the subject matter is challenging enough for the best students. He suggests that research projects and case studies be used to encourage these students to use their talent in this line.

250. HF 1101 B86 Meyer, Warren G., "Career Development In Distributive Education", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 16:5, April 1962.

Vol 16 1961-62 Author: University of Minnesota.

Code:

An editorial stating that the focus on career development is the most significant change in high school D.E.. Career Develpment allows for greater sequence and scope in the D.E. curriculum.

251. LC 1041 A5 Vol 37 Nov 1962 Peterson, Allan L., "Distributive Education for the Wholesale Industry", American Vocational Association Journal, 37:26, November 1962.

Author: Chief Coordinator of Distributive Education, Utah State Department of Public Instruction.

Code: Adm Ex Val

Since a survey of business wholesalemen revealed that new employees lacked basic talents and skills for the job, a cooperative program seemed the answer. The majority of the businessmen suggested the solution of setting-up a special coop program. It was taught at night. Advantages of coop stressed.

252. HF 1101 B86 Vol 16 1961-62 Samson, Harland E., "Research in Career Development for Distributive Education", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 16:17-19, April 1962.

Author: State College of Iowa.

Code:
Adm
Ph
Prep

A most comprehensive article that calls together the findings of research under a number of sub-headings such as: Occupational Choice, Distributive Occupations, Adolescent Values, Vocational Development, Creativity, Career Patterns, and some suggestions for research yet to be done.

253. LB 1028 M53 #14

ERIC

Shupe, R.J., "A Question of Values: How High School Teachers View Cooperative Education", Office of Research and Publication, College of Education, Michigan State University, #14, 1962.

Author: Waterford Township High Schools.

Code: Val Spc

1962

A questionnaire and survey study in which 91 teachers responded to questions of effects of coop on students, student attitudes, citizenship, appearance, social acceptance, vocational plans, financial values, strengths and program weaknesses, effect of teacher degree, and others.

Tennyson, Wesley and Donald Blocher, "Career Development", 254. HF Business Education Forum, 16:7-10, April 1962. 1101 в86 Authors: University of Minnesota. Vol 16 Apr 1962 This article deals with vocational guidance in helping students choose a career. The cooperative method aids students develop Code: Programs must be broad flexibility and proper attitudes. Adm enough to allow observation, try-outs, and discussions, Ph First-hand experience is supplemented with reading and other Val activities. Gu Dannenberg, Raymond A., "Programmed Instruction for Distri-255. LC butive Education", American Vocational Association Journal, 1041 38:27-28, April 1963. A5 Vol 37 Teacher Educator, Distributive Education, Western Apr 1963 Author: Michigan University. Code: A discussion of the possible use and the implications for the Adm teacher in using programmed instruction in the related D.E. Meth class. Editorial Report, "Expansion of Cooperative Education", School 256. L and Society, 91:102, February 1963. 11 **S36** Deals mainly with the coop program at the higher education Vol 91 level, but is interesting in that a brief history is given, Feb 1963 growth factors referred to and a list of advantages of coop are specified. Expansion efforts are predicted. Code: Ph His Val Englund, Frederick W., "Double EE, Educational-Employment HF 257. Program", Journal of Business Education, 38:283-284, 1101 J69 April 1963. Vol 38 Author: Carson Pirie Scott and Co., Chicago, Illinois. Apr 1963 The coop program described here is experimental in Chicago Code: dealing with high school drop-outs as well as some adults. AdmThe students worked half time and took related classes. New $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ methods are briefly described including some description of Ph

the projects used.

His Val Spc

ERIC

Jimerson, Hallie C., "Name It! Rate It! Your Next Contest", 258. HF Business Education Forum, 18:19, November 1963. 1101 в86 Author: Washington High School, Arizona. Vol 18 Nov 1963 Here the advantages, problems, and suggestions for a coming conference of D.E. students are given. The conference is to Code: take place in Arizona. Proper planning and standards for Adm contests are essential. $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ Val Meth Logan, Otto L., "This I Believe About D.E.", American Voca-259. LC tional Journal, 38:10-11, 23; December 1963. 1041 A5 Author: D.E. Supervisor, Washington State Board for Voca-Vol 38 tional Education. Dec 1963 Very little of the article deals with coop. The author feels Code: that D.E. will make an increasingly larger contribution to Ph the field of vocational education. He points to an enlarged His program going beyond the present coop and looks for a better Val public image. Samson, Harland E., "Distributive Education Past and Future", 260. LC American Vocational Association Journal, 38:7, Dec 1963. 1041 A5 Author: State College of Iowa. Vol 38 Dec 1963 A short editorial comment regrading the maturing of the D.E. field. He looks for a broadening of the program with an ac-Code: companying contribution to society. Val Scholnick, Arnold H., "Distributive Education 1970", Business 261. HF Education Worla, 44:1, 13-14, 36; 44#2, 28-30; 1963. 1101 B87 Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn, New York. Vol 44 Author: Nov 1963 The author predicts that the coop part of distributive edu-Dec 1963 cation will expand because of the unique advantages that this type of experience can offer. Code: Adm Ph Val Arnold, Cecil B., "How D.E. Contests Benefit Businessmen", 262. HF Business Education World, 44:20-21, 33 April 1964. 1101 B87 Author: New York Sponsor, Distributive Education Clubs of Vol 44 Apr 1964 America. Not directly concerned with coop but an important point is

made: D.E.C.A. contests help broaden a student's understand-

ing of the world of work and will add to and reinforce the

student's work experience.

Code:

Val

Meth

ERIC

263. LC Applegate, Harry A., "D.E.C.A. Prepared for New Challenges",

American Vocational Association Journal, 39:22-24, March

A5 1964.

Vol 39
Mar 1964 Author: Executive Secretary. D.E.C.A. Inc..

Code: This article presents the goals, purposes and activities of Meth D.E.C.A.. It relates to coop only in that it gives the coop student membership in the club.

264. LC Bryan, Gerald O., "Instead of a Job, Give Students a Career",

American Vocational Association Journal, 39:32-33, October

1964.

Vol 39

Code:

Adm

Coop has many advantages and some weaknesses. One weakness

Ph

is the nature of specific and uncoordinated learning. The

weakness is mutliplied because the student is only enrolled

in the program for one year. The coordinator is given some

suggestions to help overcome the weaknesses.

Author: Catalina High School, Tucson, Arizona.

265. HF Beaumont, John A., "Preparatory Education for Careers in Distribution", Business Education Forum, 18:7-9, Apr 1964.

Vol 18 Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Oct 1964

ERIC

Apr 1964

The author notes the forces that lead to the establishment of the Vocational Act 1963. One result of the Act is the proAdm vision for the establishment of preparatory classes. Criteria for such classes is given.

Prep

266. L Beaumont, John A., "Distributive Education", Education, 85:221-227, December 1964.

Vol 85 Author: U.S. Office of Education. Dec 1964

A basic informative article answering the following questions:

Code: What is D.E.? What occupational areas are served by D.E.?

What basic understandings are essential in a D.E. program?

Whow is the program organized? Coop is the main method of gaining student praticipation with businesses. Simulated experiences in the classroom are also suggested.

267. Not in MSU Library 1964 Deuel, Regis P., "The 1960's in Distributive Education", Business Education Now and in the 1970's, Business Education Association, Twenty-fifth Yearbook, 1963-64, pp 48-55.

Author: State University of New York at Albany.

Code: Meth

Case study -- an excellent instructional method. A case is more complex than problems because it contains a number of problems with interactions that give the case its vitality. An example is cited and the author emphasizes teacher-student relationship showing that the problem-solving technique employed is more important than one correct answer.

268. HF 1101 B86 Vol 18 Erlandson, Gary, "Advertising -- A Study in Creativity and Depth", Business Education Forum, 18:24, February 1964.

Author: United Township High School, Illinois.

<u>Code</u>: Cur Meth

Feb 1964

An excellent method of handling the advertising unit is suggested. Two new products are used and students, after having been taught the basic subject concepts, develop advertising campaign to promote the products.

269. Not in MSU Library 1964

Gillespie, Karen R., "Dynamic Dimensions of Salesmanship Today", <u>Business Education Now and in the 1970's</u>, Business Education Association, Twenty-fifth Yearbook, 1963-64, pp 40-47.

Code: Meth A description of salesmanship and importance of the selling job in our economy. The author stresses instructional method by using a multiple role-play. The role-play is simple, lively, requires few properties and could be performed in any class.

270. HF 1101 B3 Vol 45 Mar 1964 Hackett, Beverly, "Let the Employer Be a Teaching Colleague", Balance Sheet, 45:298-299, March 1964.

Author: Leydon High Schools, Franklin Park, Illinios.

Code: Adra Val A number of suggestions are given to make the coop learning situation a successful one. Support of coop by employer is imperative and ideas for making him a teaching partner are given.

271. HF 1101 N25 Vol 33 Dec 1964 Haines, Peter G. and others, "Technical Content Competencies Needed by Teachers of the Distributive Subjects", National Business Education Quarterly, 33:38-49, December 1964.

Author: Michigan State University.

Code: Adm His Cur A survey study concerned with professional competencies of teachers for teaching marketing and related fields in high school. Eight pages of material and corresponding teacher responses are offered. Also shows D.E. enrollment as 46,000 and secondary subject enrollment as 200,000 with marked increase expected with V.E.A. of 1963.



272. HF 1101 N25 Vol 33 Haines, Peter G. and Brendan G. Coleman, "How High School Cooperative Trainees Fare in the Labor Market", <u>National</u> Business Education Quarterly, 33:23-24, October 1964.

Authors: Michigan State University.

Code: Adm Val

Oct 1964

A statement of findings with regard to the effectiveness of the coop program. (1) Cooperative trainees fare well in the labor market. (2) Employment is obtainable quickly and residual unemployment is low. (3) Large numbers of students are still working with original employer. (4) About 1/5 of trainees had entered college. Many other findings are discussed.

273. HF 1101 J69 Vol 39 Apr 1964 Hartzler, F.E., "The Three Stages of Distributive Education", Journal of Business Education, 39:289-290, April 1964.

Author: Kansas State Teachers College.

Code: Ph His The development of distributive education was in three periods: (1) the pre-war was job oriented; (2) career oriented; and (3) characterized by the body of knowledge to be taught. Prior to third era, D.E. was merely a method, but now is a distinct body of knowledge, which will eventually decrease the work-experience emphasis.

274. LB 1670 Al N3 Mason, Ralph E., "New Directions in the Preparation of Distributive Personnel", <u>National Business Education Association Yearbook</u>, pp 195-212, 1964.

#2 1964 Author: University of Illinois.

Code:
Adm
Ph
Val
Gu
Cur

Spc Meth In order to meet the increasing demand for D.E. personnel, schools must increase program offerings. Programs should be expanded for the following areas: pre-cooperative, youth with special needs, drop-outs, cooperative, post-high, out-of-school youth and adults. Various other course directions are suggested and ideas within each of the above areas are given.

275. HF
1101
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Meyer, Warren G., "A New Era in Distributive Occupations", Business Education Forum, 18:6, April 1964.

Author: University of Minnesota.

Code: Adm His Prep In the past, D.E. has done a good job with coop, but there has been little preparatory work done. With the passing of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 distributive education teaching assumes a new role. Some fear that the program will be watered down while others feel that it will see a larger expansion and become a more comprehensive field.

276. LC 1041 A5 Vol 39 Meyer, Warren G. and others, "Some Challenges to Distributive Education", American Vocational Association Journal, 39:21-33, 39:21-22, 37; February 1964.

Vol 39 Feb 1964

Author: University of Minnesota.

Code: Adm Ex Six panel members in a panel discussion of the distributive education field. Each member gave valid convincing statements of the existing program and good ideas of improvements and future directions the program must take.

Ph Val Spc

277. HF 1101 B86 Vol 18 Meyer, Warren G. and Harold O. Toupin, "A Career in the Distributive Occupations", Business Education Forum, 18:12-14, January 1964.

Vol 18 Jan 1964 Authors: University of Minnesota. Hopkins Senior High School.

Code: Adm Val The nature of entry jobs, the number available, specific examples of jobs, salaries possible, and preparation needed are all dealt with. The article shows tremendous opportunity awaiting D.E. graduates.

278. L 11 C28 Vol 39 Jan 1964 Reeve, Claudia, "Work-Study Programs: An Integral and Revitalizing Part of High School Curriculum", Journal of Secondary Education, 39:38-42, January 1964.

Author: Supervisor for Work Experience Program at Norte Vista High School, California.

Code: Adm Ph Val Advantages of a work experience are clear, but the formality and rigidness of a D.E. coop program are disliked. The author advocates a turn to the less rigid work-experience where any student in the school might find a job to enforce his inschool learning. Suggestions are given for a successful program.

279. HF' 1101 B86 Vol 18 Apr 1964 Samson, Harland E. and David A. Thompson, "High School Preparatory Education for Careers in Distribution", Business Education Forum, 18:10-12, April 1964.

Authors: University of Wisconsin, Texas Education Agency.

Code: Adm Prep The terms cooperative and preparatory are defined and their relationship stressed. Plans for preparatory class organization are given. Special efforts are necessary to educate school administrators and counselors for this new program.



280. HF 1101 B86 Trimpe, Adrian, "The Industry Tour -- A Motivating Force", Business Education Forum, 18:22, March 1964.

Vol 18 Mar 1964 Author: Western Michigan University.

Code:
Adm
Val
Ph
Cur
Meth

The author suggests that early in the student's program a tour of industry is important to create enthusiasm and give the work a sense of realism to help formulate a realistic career objective. The tour should follow the complete processing through from raw material to the finished product. The course is a credit course required of all students.

281. HF 1101 B86 Vol 19 Apr 1965

Beaumont, John A., "Distributive Education and the Vocational Education Act of 1963", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 19:5-7, April 1965.

Author: U.S. Office of Education.

Code: Adm His Val The 1963 Act opens the way for D.E. coop to serve youth of all abilities, post-high school, and adults. Classes can also be expanded to include those not employed. Broader and more diversified programs must be developed to meet the wide range of needs. More than ever the emphasis will be on high quality.

282. L 11 C28 Vol 40 Feb 1965 Fernandez, George, "Project: Vocational Education", <u>Journal</u> of Secondary Education, 40:65-68, February 1965.

Author: Principal, Cupertino High School, California.

Code:
Adm
Ex
Ph
Val

A proposed "community classroom" project to cure some of our social ills such as drop-outs, unemployment, unskilled. The article, not directed specifically to D.E., shows the "Community classroom" concept as a coop experience and an observation problem-solving method. The specific educational objectives are given but the mechanics are discussed only in general terms.

283. HF 1101 B86 Vol 19 Jimerson, Hallie C., "Attitude Can Be Modified By Planned Teaching", <u>Business Education Forum</u>, 19:22, 25; Jan 1965.

Author: Washington High School, Phoenix, Arizona.

Code: Adm Meth

Jan 1965

The coordinator is admonished to work at changing student attitudes during the related class experience. Suggestions are given regarding how to do it. Only indirectly related to coop.



Mason, Ralph E. and Peter G. Haines, Cooperative Occupational 284. LD Education and Work Experience in the Curriculum. 1029 Interstate Printers and Publishers Inc., Danville, Illinios, **c6** 1965. M3 1965 Authors: University of Illniois, Michgan State University. Code: This textbook, comprehensive and complete, gives the histori-Adm Ph

cal development of the cooperative movement, the impact of federal acts, types of programs, differentiation between work experience and cooperative programs, the mechanics and unique characteristics of coordination, suggestions for effective related classes, and the institution of student clubs.

Palmer, G.D. "Let's Keep Distributive Education Vocational", 285. HF Business Education Forum, 20:23-24, December 1965. 1101 в86

Author: Montana State University. Vol 20 Dec 1965

Since the Act of 1963 many preparatory classes have been instituted. A survey showed that very poor teaching is being done in these classes. Since coop cannot be a part of this program, better methods must be examined such as the project method. Different kinds of projects are given: dramatic situation, research, and work observation.

Swanson, Chester C., "Distributive Education -- A Qualitative Analysis", Business Education Forum, 19:8-9, April 1965.

Author: University of California, Berkley.

The author suggests the present cooperative schoolwork programs be greatly expanded. One problem is attaining trained teachers and coordinators to improve the quality of the program. A direct course of action is outlined.

Syheman, William D., "The Expanding Role of the Distributive 287. HF Education Curriculum", Business Education Forum, 20:21-22, November 1965.

Author: University of Washington, Seattle.

The impact of the 1963 Act is shown and the D.E. curricula of Washington and Virginia are broadening to meet it. The two curricula are diagrammed for the reader. Classification of subject matter falls under three headings: entry job, career job, and specialist job. Coop is only part of the expanded program.

286.

1101 в86 Vol 20

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Cur

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Meth

Code:

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Warmke, Roman F., "Distributive Education at the Crossroads", 288. \mathbf{HF} Business Education Forum, 19:5, April 1965. 1101 в86 Author: University of Minnesota. Vol 19 Apr 1965 Distributive education is now "in" but must change with the Act of 1963 by broadening the scope and curriculum sequence. Code: The coop approach has served well, but other methods must also Adm be adopted. D.E. educators must accept change and resposi-His bility for new developments. Val Campbell, Broy S., "Distributive Can Thrive in the Production-289. HF Oriented Community", Business Education Forum, 20:23, 1101 в86 March 1966. Vol 20 Author: Greenwood High School, Greenwood, So. Carolina. Mar 1966 A short article showing the success and growth of the D.E. Code: program in Greenwood. A background of the community is given $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ and its subsequent support of the school D.E. program. His Val Ely, Vivian King, "Development of an Expanded Distributive 290. HF Education Curriculum Concept in Virginia High Schools", 1101 Business Education Forum, 20:14-16, 24; April 1966. B86 Vol 20 Author: Richmond Professional Institute, Richmond. Apr 1966 In order for D.E. to make substantial contributions, it must Code: expand the program to meet the changing society. A possible Adm curriculum program is given in way of illustration of Virgin- $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ ia's plan. Coop is only part of the expanded plan. Efforts Ph made to develop a philosophy and theory of D.E. His Val Cur Meth Houstman, James, "Selling the Brand Name 'D.E.'", Business 291. HF Education Forum, 2:22-23, May 1966. 1101 в86 Author: Washington High School, Washington, Iowa. Vol 20 May 1966

This article tells how Washington High School carried on a very effective public relations job with the community. The second of the community of the community of the community of the community.

students worked through their employers on promotion and

Code:

advertising.

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Ex Meth

Meyer, Warren G., "Patterns for Distributive Occupations 292. HF Curriculum Organization", Business Education Forum, 20:5-9, 1101 B86 34; April 1966. Vol 20 Apr 1966 Author: University of Minnesota. D.E. curriculum development is on the eve of investigation Code: and action that will help the student evaluate himself, form Adm realistic career goals, and make satisfactory occupational His adjustments. Very astute assessment of past experience and Val a capable look at future for the whole scope of D.E. Cur Nelson, Edwin L., "A Conceptual Framework for Curriculum De-293. HF velopment in Distributive Education", Business Education 1101 в86 Forum, 20:10-13, April 1966. Vol 20 Apr 1966 Author: U.S. Office of Education. D.E. has been thought of as a method, but now it is developing Code: into a discipline. D.E. as a program and a discipline is dis-Adm cussed. Cooperative method is now seen as a method in a total His

Val

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program. A possible total program is diagrammed. Patterns

for analysis of job competencies are spelled out.

SECTION TWO

PROJECT METHOD



Number of Articles Reviewed by Year



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Description of Code Categories as Found With Each Article

- 1. <u>Clar.--Clarification</u>: This category includes those articles which attempt to define, specify, or describe what the project method is, and/or what might be considered a project. Included in this category are many articles which attempt to design a system by which projects may be classified.
- 2. <u>Cur.--Curriculum</u>: This category includes those articles discussing the development of courses or series of courses or periods of instruction in which the project method is being used or considered.
- 3. Ex.--Example: This category includes any article which gives an example of a project or how the project method might be used.
- 4. <u>His.--History</u>: Articles included in this category include some remarks as to the early history or development of the project method.
- 5. Phil.--Philosophy: This category includes those articles which in some way attempt to answer the question "Why the project method?" Articles having this classification deal with the application of the project method to educational principles.
- 6. Res.--Research: This category includes those articles which were based on specific research, or which mentioned specific research being done in which the project method was in some way related to the topic.
- 7. <u>Val.--Value</u>: This category includes those articles stressing the advantages of a specific project or the method in general. Articles included within this category are of promotional nature. They extol the advantages and benefits of the project method.



1.

Code: His Ex Hays, W. M., "Methods of Instruction in Teaching Agriculture," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin # 30, 1896, pp. 37-39.

Mr. Hays presented this paper to the American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at the Ninth Annual Convention. His paper was one of a series of three devoted to the topic "Methods of Instruction in Teaching Agriculture."

A discussion of all the methods used by Mr. Hays in teaching his agriculture classes. Only some of the methods are applicable to the project method. He makes several statements which are suggestive of the project method: "...Each student presents a plan of either his father's or his own farm. If the erection of a barn or other building is contemplated by the owner of the farm, the details of what is wanted are brought to the drafting room. The building is located on the student's plot of farm, and together the teacher and the student work out a practical building, and then the student makes working drawings."

Hay's second mention of a project reflects the idea of a group project: "The students are taken in groups of about five and each group manages the meat house for a week at a time...."

2. L 11 .S36 Sneeden, David, "The Project as a Teaching Unit,"

<u>School and Society</u>, 4:419-423, September 16, 1916.

Code:

An analysis of the different divisions and subdivisions used to form teaching units. The author points out that agricultural education has used the project as a unit. He felt that projects should by themselves compose units. The article includes the author's own four-point definition of the term "projects."

3. L 11 .E6 Branom, M. E., "The Value of the Project-Problem Method in Elementary Education," Elementary School Journal, 18:618-622, April, 1918.

Code: Val Phil A discussion of the advantages of the project-problem method of instruction. Nine definite advantages are listed.



4. L 11 T4 Kilpatrick, W. H., -----, <u>Teacher's College</u> Record, 19:319-335, September, 1918.

Code: Val Cur A discussion of Kilpatrick's definition of the term "project:" "...A purposeful act carried on amid social surroundings."

In this article, he attempts to clarify the concepts underlying the project method and also suggests that this concept should be accepted in our educational thinking.

A very comprehensive analysis of the value and worth of the method. It clearly puts forth Kilpatrick's point of view on the project method.

5. L 11 .S36 Sneeden, David, "The New Type of School for Farming," School and Society, 10:281-284, September 6, 1919.

Code: Ex Val Clar A discussion of the use of the home project method as used in agricultural education. The discussion points out how the method works and what is to be expected from the use of such a program.

6. L 11 E6 Parker, Bertha M., "Sixth Grade Science Project,"

Elementary School Journal, 20:297-307, December, 1919.

Code: Ex Val A discussion of several sixth grade projects and how the teacher can utilize them in the teaching of science.

7. L 11 S36

ERIC

Ruch, G. M., "Contributions to the Psychology of the Project," School and Society, 11:386-388, March 27, 1920.

Code: Val Clar Mr. Ruch discusses the various definitions of the term "project." He discusses the definitions and identification systems of D. Snedden; J. C. Moore; and J. A. Fandall. His conclusion is a discussion of the common elements of the above men's definitions. He uses the common elements to draw up his own definition.

8. L 11 \$36 Davis, Elizabeth, "An Inquiry into the Nature of the Project-Problem," School and Society, 12:346-348, October 16, 1920.

Code:

A discussion of what is meant by "project," "problem," "project-problem," and "problem-project." The author lists what she has found to make up a problem and what she has found to make up a project. Her discussion then centers around the question as to whether there is any difference between problem-projects and project-problems.

9. L 11 E6 Horn, Ernest, "What is a Project?" Elementary School Journal, 21:112-116, October, 1920.

Code: Clar Res Phil Mr. Horn discusses "What is a project?" He points out that there has been a great deal of confusion as to the definition of this term. He includes responses to this question from 120 teachers. From these, he comes to a common usage definition.

10. LB 1607 .L8 Lull, H. G., and Wilson, H. B., "The Redirection of High School Instruction, Chicago, J. B. Lippincott, 1921, pp. 91-135.

Code: Ex Val Phil One entire chapter is devoted to the subject, "Project problem instruction." Included is their definition of project instruction, a discussion of the procedures to be used in project-problem instruction, and some examples of problem projects in eighth grade geography.

11. LB 1570 .M4 Meriam, J. L., Child Life and the Curriculum, Chicago, World Book Co., 1921, pp. 373-377.

Code: Ex Val Discusses the use of the project in the elementary grades. Includes a list of possible projects.

12. LB 1027 .W4 Wells, Margaret E., A Project Curriculum, Chicago, J. B. Lippincott, 1921.

Code: Cur Val Phil This book deals with the project as a means of organizing the curriculum of the elementary school. The interpretation Dr. Wells has made about the project method is that one project should be selected for each grade. This project should be large enough to provide a basis for that grade throughout the year.



13.

Stark, W. O., "Problem of Discipline in the Project Method of Learning," <u>Education</u>, 41:310-311, January, 1921.

Code:

This author points out how the project method of instruction hinges on the interest of the student, thereby removing most problems of discipline. Mr. Stark states that if the teacher is firm, makes rules and enforces them fairly, the project method minimizes discipline problems.

The author states, "If the teacher will vitalize the work by means of the project method, appealing to the interest of the boys, the problems of discipline will be few."

14. L 11 \$36 Ruediger, W. C., "Projects and the Project Method," School and Society, 14:240-243, October, 1921.

Code: Phil His Val Clar A thorough discussion of the differences between the term "project" and the term "project method." The author discusses what he believes in regard to other authorities in the field--Stevenson and Kilpatrick.

The author suggests that much of the pedagogical vagueness concerning "project" or "project method" has come about because the two terms have not been differentiated.

15. L 11 N25 Stockton, J. Leroy, "The Project, Work, and Democracy," <u>Journal of the N.E.A.</u>, 11:181, November, 1921.

Code: Phil Val An analysis of the project method as a method of instruction, as a subject of instruction, and as the relationship it holds to work and democracy. Stockton states that the project method has grown directly out of the application of psychology to education.

When he moves to the area of the project as a subject of instruction, Stockton's remarks are in regard to the project and manual training. He states, "...the central element in project work, considered either as a method or as a subject, is and always has been, self education through self activity.

In the discussion of the project and democracy, the author points out that if the project method can result in people developing the correct attitudes toward work, then people can be called true democrats.

16.

Edgerton, A. H., <u>Industrial Arts and Prevocational Education in Intermediate and Junior High Schools</u>. Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Bruce Publishing Co., p. 75. 1921.

Code: Ex Res This book includes a brief discussion of a study concerning the use of the project method in industrial arts. Included also is a discussion of various projects.

17. L 11 .N25 Charters, W. W. "The Limitations of the Project,"

Journal of the N.E.A. January, 1922, p. 17.

Code: Phil Val Cur This was one of a group of papers on the project method read at the meeting of the Department of Elementary Education at Des Moines, Iowa, July 5, 1921.

Article deals with the definition given a project at that time--"...The project is a purposeful act."

The author writes about the project method in relation to the curriculum, rather than as a method of instruction. It provides "...abundant possibilities of motivation." It still has serious limitations which some educators have failed to recognize.

18. L 11 .E5 Horn, Ernest L., "Criteria for Judging the Project Method," Education Review, February, 1922, pp. 93-101.

Code: Phil Val This article does two things. First, it clarifies the differences which result from the many attempts to define "project method." Second, it establishes a criteria with which one may judge the value of the different procedures (called projects or the project method), which are being used in classes.

19. LB 1598 I5 Hillard, C. B., "Individual Projects Made on the Group Method Plan," <u>Industrial Arts</u> <u>Magazine</u>, August, 1923, pp. 305-306.

Code:

A discussion of the following problem: At the beginning of the school year, Mr. Hillard had more students than he had time to teach. He had previously used the project method, under which each boy worked on an individual project. However, due to the large size of his class, this would now be impossible.



Hillard found a solution: "The method finally hit upon is a combination of both the individual project and the group method plan. Under this plan each boy is assigned to operate a certain machine or do some other specialized task for all the members of the class, for a week. The pupils who do not have assigned work busy themselves on their projects, and those who are on assignment can use their spare time on their projects."

20. LB 1570 .B65

Bonser, F. G., The Elementary School Curriculum, New York; the MacMillan Co., 1924, pp. 58-59.

Code: Va1

Discusses the project method as it is used in the elementary grades. His support of this method is pointed out on page 58, where he states, "These life projects whose value the children at once appreciate and in which they engage with enthusiasm, the need for the various means or tools used in carrying on these interests is literally forced upon them -- not by the teacher, but by the situation."

21. LB 1027 .M25 McMurry, C. A., Teaching by Projects, New York; The MacMillan Co., 1924.

Table of Contents:

I. Projects in the School II. Examples of Complete Projects

III. The Significance of Projects as Large Units of Study

IV. The Enlarged Object Lesson or Project and its relation to the Learning Process

V. Three Important Principles Put to Work Under Right Conditions

VI. A Growing Tendency to Adopt Large Projects as Study Units

VII. Simplifying Studies on the Basis of Large Projects

Ex Clar Va1 His Phi1

Code:

Cur

22. 630.7 S351n Schmidt, G. A., New Methods in Teaching Vocational Agriculture, New York; The Century Co, 1924.

Code: Ex Phil Va1 Clar

The author states that the present book is devoted to bringing to teachers the newest and most progressive ideas and methods of teaching vocational The author has covered new methods in agriculture. general, but has devoted one chapter to the Home Project. Mr. Schmidt points out the advantages to this method, and lists 16 points as factors entering into good project work in agriculture. He also however, discusses the Class Project.



23. LB 1027 .S75

Code:

Phi1

Val Clar

Cur

His

Ex

Stevenson, J. A., <u>The Project Method of Teaching</u>, New York; The MacMillan Co., 1924.

The following is the contents of this very valuable book:

- I. General Statements of Problem and Method of Investigation II. An Examination of Types of Teaching Now
 - in Common Use
 - III. Definition of the Project
 - IV. Problems and Projects
 - V. Implications of the Project Method in Teaching
 - VI. The Project and the Curriculum
 - VII. Application of the Project Idea
 - VIII. Application of the Project Method to Subjects in Elementary and High School

24. L 11 .E2 Nolan, Ona I., "The Project Method in the Junior High School," Education, 44:274-289, January, 1924.

Code: Phil His Val A discussion concerning many aspects of the project method, and their relation to the Junior High school. The author discusses the essential elements of the project method and points out the relationship of the project to self activity. Nolan goes into some depth in discussing the use of the term and arrives at a definition for it. She also derives a classification system of projects.

The author includes a discussion of the advantages and limitations of the method. She further discusses the teacher's role when using the method.

25. L 11 .E2

ERIC

Sands, B., "The Problem Method," Education, 44:576-578, May, 1924.

Code: Val A discussion of the problem method of teaching, with a portion of the material devoted to pointing out the interrelationship of the project method and the problem method.

The author suggests that the problem method is a stepping stone in the use of the project method.

26. 630.7 \$351p Schmidt, G. A., <u>Projects</u> and the <u>Project</u>

<u>Method in Agricultural Education</u>, The

<u>Century Co.</u>, 1926.

Code: Phil Val Clar

An exhaustive discussion of the project method and agricultural education. By its mere existence and its broad scope, this book suggests that the project method of instruction was well developed in agricultural education by 1930. In regard to the projects as a method, this book's discussion is applicable to any area in which the project method is being used.

27. 630.7 W563m Wheeler, John T., Methods in Farmer Training, Atlanta, Georgia; Smith Co., 1926.

Code: Ex His Cur The section dealing with projects and the project method is scattered throughout the book.

The most important point made concerning the project method is in regard to home projects. The author explains home projects and points out that they are the on-the-job training for the farmer. The author is in effect saying it is more or less a comprehensive method in that it is closely correlated to the class instruction.

28.

March, Lucille, "The Project Method in Speech Education," Quarterly Journal of Speech, 15:181-188, April, 1926.

Code: Val Phil The author points out the advantages of the project method in relation to speech education. She suggests that the speech curriculum should be based on "Life." Therefore, she feels it is best to have the students tell stories or work on projects that have meaning for them.

29.

ERIC

O'Konski, Alvin, "The Project Method in the Teaching of Speech," <u>Quarterly Journal of</u> <u>Speech</u>, 15:188-194, April, 1926.

Code: Clar Phil Mr. O'Konski begins his article by discussing various definitions of the term "project method." He points to four psychological principles which are taken into consideration when the project method is examined. From here, the author makes a five point classification of the types of projects which can be used for educational purposes. He then explains the five point system, and how the various projects can be classified and examined.

30.

Alberty, H. B., "A Study of the Project Method in Education," Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1927.

Code: His Val Phil "Studies the logical and psychological treatment of the subject matter; historical development of the project method; real life and
natural setting applied to projects. The project
method is considered as purposeful activity,
as instrumental learning, as an aid to reflective
thinking. Findings: The project method is a
point of view in dealing with the child. It
should never be the only method. Its exclusive
use leads to the neglect of a phase of training,
systematic organization of knowledge, and the
tools for securing more knowledge."

(Quote from: Research Studies in Education, a government document, 1927.)

31.

Rayne, Eleanor, "Four Years of Experimentation with the Project Method," Masters Thesis, 1927, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.,

Code: Val Res "Description of projects in geography, commercial subjects, etc., conducted over a period of four years in rural schools of St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. The project method proved satisfactory."

(Quote comes from Research Studies in Education. a government document of 1927.) The article is not available in State of Michigan Library.

32. LB 875 .B37

ERIC

Burton, W. H., "Nature and Direction of Learning," Appleton Publishing Co., N. Y. pp. 254-278, 1929.

Code: His Clar One chapter is devoted to the project method.

Topics covered include: "Origin and use of the
Term 'Project';" "Kilpatrick's Definition,
October, 1918;" "The National Society Yearbook's
Definition in 1921;" "The First Use by Richards
in 1900;" Also, "The Project as a Method of
Teaching and as a type of Organization for Subject
Matter;" and "Limitations of the Project Method."

This particular chapter is somewhat of an analytic dissection of the definitions given the term "project method" by various educators.

33.

Kilpatrick, W. H., The Project Method. Teacher's College, Columbia University, 1929.

Code: Val Phil This booklet is devoted to a discussion of the project method as being a purposeful act. It is Kilpatrick's contention that this method allows for the child's natural interest to motivate him, and results in greater efficiency of learning.

34. HF 1101 .B87 Heiss, R. F., "Cooperative Fashion Show: Retailing Project," <u>Business Education World</u>, 29:592-595, June, 1929.

Code: Val Ex This essay points out the various benefits gained by the students, the business establishment, and the cooperative program when they joined together to put on a fashion show and advertising campaign.

The author briefly tells the reader how she initiated the program, what happened when it was underway, and what she felt the outcome was at the completion of the project.

35. LB 1598 .I55 Schmidt, G. A., "An Analysis of the Project Method of Teaching Farm Shopwork," <u>Industrial Education Magazine</u>, 31:70-71, August, 1929.

Code: Val Phil This article points out the project method, when used correctly, can make the students more interested in school. It states the students will put forth more effort and have a better attitude when they are working on interesting, worth while projects.

The author then lists the factors and/or condiditions responsible for the above changes.

36. L 11 .E23

ERIC

Blaine, W. E., "The Present Status and Future Possibilities of the Project Method in Public School Teaching." Educational Method, 9:94-104, 166-167, November, December, 1929.

Code: Phil His Val Res Clar

The author states the aim of this study was to determine: 1-the extent of the use of the project method, 2-the attitude of the teachers and administrators using the method toward continuing and expanding its use, 3-what subjects are most often taught in elementary school by this method, 4-the difficulties and advantages most often encountered in its use, 5-the interpretation most often given by the supervisors and teachers using the project method.

The article discusses the philosophy behind the use of projects as a method of instruction. In attempting to discern the feelings of teachers and administrators about the above 5 areas, Blaine sent out questionnaires. His analysis and conclusions from the questionnaires are discussed in the article.

37. LA 1151 .M25 McKee, W. J., <u>New Schools for Young India</u>, University of No. Carolina Press, 1930.

Code: Ex Phil Val Clar Reference is made to selected schools using the project method in India. The author discusses the classification systems of Meriam, Collings, and Kilpatrick. He also discusses the rationale of the project method, and the place of the teacher in using the project idea. Also discussed are the social and moral aspects of this method.

38. L 11 .E6 Horn, Ernest, "What is a Project?", Elementary School Journal, 21:112-116, October, 1930.

Code: Res Clar Discusses a study done in which it was attempted to get what was then the commonly accepted definition of the term "project." The general conclusion is that most teachers accept a project to be problamatic, taken in its natural setting, and involving the use of concrete materials, especially in a constructive manner.

39. L 11 .H54 Perry, R. C., "Pr ect Method; Some advantages and Disadvantages," <u>High School Teacher</u>, 6:59-60, February, 1930.

Code: Val A list of the advantages and disadvantages of the use of projects in instruction. Perry has broken these advantages and disadvantages into three classifications—those dealing with the pupil, those concerned with the curriculum conten and those concerned with administration.

The conclusion is that no one teaching method can deal with all the problems in teaching.



40. LB 1607 .C55 Collings, Ellsworth, <u>Progressive Teaching in</u>
<u>Secondary Schools</u>, <u>Bobbs-Merrill Co.</u>, 1931.

Code: Phil Val Clar The author discusses "purposeful activity."
The important thing in regard to the project method is, "The project is interpreted ... as purposeful activity."

Collings compares Kilpatrick's, Dewey's, and Meriam's classification of activities, and comes up with a separate classification for projects: 1-Exploratory, 2-Construction, 3-Communication, 4-Play, 5-Skill Projects. The remainder of this particular section is devoted to the distinguishing features of these different classes in regard to their purpose.

The balance of the book is devoted to the development of purposeful activity as a progressive means of teaching in several areas. Reference is made especially to the project method.

42. L 11 .E2 Lancaster, T. L., "Project Teaching," Education, 51:310-313, January, 1931.

Code: Val Phil Mr. Lancaster suggests that the project method of instruction is not the answer to the teaching profession's prayers. He states, "At its best project teaching is the happy, eager, cooperative teacher-guided struggle of each individual child toward what he can and ought to be."

He suggests that the project method is and can be an effective method of instruction, but it is not a magic potent

43. L 11 .H54

ERIC

Karns, L. V., "Problem or Project," <u>High</u>
<u>School</u> <u>Teacher</u>, 8:342-345, November, 1932.

Code: His Phil Clar The objective of this article is to define the term "project." The author goes well beyond just defining the term, for the article is a general discussion of the project method, its value for the student, the role of the project in curriculum, etc...

Karns concludes that there are specific ways in which projects should be used. He suggests that some subjects might get better use from it than others.

44. LB 1598 .I5 Ashley, L. F., "This Thing Called 'Method',"

<u>Industrial Arts and Vocational Education</u>,

27:105-107, January, 1938.

Code: His Clar A discussion of the term "method," with the emphasis focusing on a quote from Plato. The body of the article discusses the roots and past history of the project method and learning-by-doing.

The major emphasis of this article is on the period of time prior to 1900. The author suggests that the project method was formally introduced in America around 1876. However, the development of the project method in the sense of "A purposeful activity in a social environment" was not dominant until after World War I.

45. HF 1101 .N25 DeMond, A. L., "Practical Projects for Courses in Distributive Education," <u>National Business</u> <u>Education Quarterly</u>, 7:30-34, May, 1939.

Code: Val Ex

Referring to Distributive Education, Mr. DeMond states, "Having passed the experimental stage, it has been definitely realized that such courses cannot be taught in the traditional way of most commercial or vocational courses."

The author suggests that projects should be used to complement cooperative training and to provide a substitute for it where it has been found impractical. He then lists some possible projects: 1-students sold merchandise on a door-to-door basis, 2-a high school day at a department store where students took charge of a store for one day under the supervision of the regular work force, 3-operation of a small business.

46. L 11 .S36

Tenenbaum, Samuel, "Project Method: A Criticism of its Operation in the School System," School and Society, 49:770-772, June, 1939.

Code: Val Phil The author is concerned with the improper use of the project method by teachers and administrators. The author states, "The purpose of the project method is to tap the interest of the child, allow him to make those things which he wanted to make and do." He then points out that 90% of the projects he has seen were teacher-conceived and a great part of them were teacher-made.



47. L 11 .S551 School Review, 47:650, November, 1939.

Code:

A description of a school store in Greenwich, Connecticut, in which students learn the art of selling.

The students taking part in the operations of this business are selected from "...The salesmanship, retail selling, bookkeeping, and office practice classes of the commercial department. The type of business is changed periodically to insure all kinds of selling situations.

48. HF 1101 .B87 Dean, George, "A Vocational School Day," <u>Business</u>
<u>Education World</u>, 20:872-875, June, 1940.

Code:

A description of a program in which high school students ran a cooperating department store. The students are selected and trained before their placement into the store for one day. (Materials are furnished by the store).

49. L 11 .C53 Forsman, A. E., "Christmas Selling," Clearing House, 15:44-46, September, 1940.

Code:

A description of how Mr. Forsman set up a project-program in which selected students worked for one week in various retail stores during the Christmas Rush. These students were given time off from school to take part in this program, and were graded on their performance.

Mr. Forsman suggests this project gave the students experience in real life situations.

50. HF 1101 .J69 Forsman, A. E., "High School Day in Dubuque Retail Stores," <u>Journal of Business Education</u>, 16:19-20, December, 1940.

Code:

The article describes how to have a "high school day" in downtown stores. This is a program in which cooperating merchants allow students to run the store for the day. Only those students in Distributive Education would take part in the program.



51. HF 1101 .J69 Peart, Gilbert, "Business Experience Through School Stores," <u>Journal of Business Education</u>, 16:22-24, April, 1941.

Code: Ex Val Discusses how a schoolstore run by D. E. Students can, should, and does supplement and put the capping stone on the education of the students in the merchandising and sales curriculum.

After a discussion of the "store in the school program," this article goes on to tell how the school store is operated and how the program is

52. HF 1101 .J69 Beckley, Donald K., 'Merchandise Manuals Vitalize Retailing Courses,' <u>Journal of Business</u>
<u>Education</u>, 17:17-18, February, 1942.

Code: Ex Val A discussion of the program in business education at the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanical Institute. In this program, retailing is taught at the college level in a cooperative three-year program. Students attend classes and work at jobs in department stores during alternating four-week periods.

Each year, a project is assigned the students: the first year it is a merchandise manual. The second year it is a particular merchandise item or department, and in the third year, it is an executive level manual on merchandising or merchandise in a specific department. Mr. Beckley feels these projects help to bridge the gap between classes and the job itself.

53. HF 1101 .A65 .V2 Dame, F. J., "Improving Learning and Achievement in Merchandising and the Distributive Occupations," American Business Education Yearbook, pp. 192-216, 1945.

Code:

The author discusses the project method in regard to improving the instructor's ability to teach. The discussion is based on the project method in use in a D. E. laboratory, although it is not specifically limited to this situation.



54. L 11 .S36 Hurd, Archer Willis, 'What do You Mean by the Unit-Problem Project Plan of Instruction?' School and Society, 62:300-301, November, 1945.

Code: Phil Val Clar A philosophical analysis of how this author feels about the unit-problem project plan of instruction. The author explains what is meant by "Unit Problem Project Plan" of instruction only after taking you through a philosophical maze which is generously spiced with his personal experiences.

55. HF 1101 .J69 Weale, W. B., "Business and School Cooperation,"

<u>Journal of Business Education</u>, 22:17-18,

May, 1947.

Code:

A discussion of how Mr. Weale built interest in his distributive education class. He developed a survey encompassing such things as consumer buying, attitudes of consumers towards retailing, customers' dislikes, etc.. This survey was a class project, in which the class worked with the business community in the development of the survey.

The class made the survey, and worked with various people in the business community in discussing and evaluating its outcomes and conclusions.

56. HF 1101 .B87 Knouse, R. S., "Students Service Shoppers,"

<u>Business Education World</u>, 28:108-109,

October, 1947.

Code: Ex Val Two paragraphs are devoted to what the author feels should supplement the education of every D. E. teacher: Every student who will one day teach salesmanship should undertake certain projects. The balance of the article is devoted to a description and discussion of how these future D. E. teachers would go about performing a project of service shopping; i. e., shopping to see how the salespeople act and work while serving customers.

57. LC 1041 .A5 Kirkpatrick, Loucillah, "Long Range Projects in Distributive Education," American Vocational Journal, 23:17, March, 1948.

Code: Ex Val A discussion of projects that could be assigned in the related classes which would give the student the opportunity to do research connected with his job. Included is a discussion of the advantages of this plan.



Beckley, D. K., "Getting Value from Work Experience." Business Education World, 28:577-579, June, 1948.

Code: Val Ex The author suggests that projects can be used along with cooperative training. He suggests that students undertake various projects which are directly related to their job or store. An example of this would be to make a list of questions new salespeople would be almost sure to ask, and with this, a list of clear, concise answers.

59. HF 1101 .B86

Knouse, R. S., "Student Layout Analysts," U.B.E.A. Forum, 3:16-17, Lecember, 1948.

Code:

A discussion of how a D. E. class can use a store layout analysis as a project. Included is a listing and discussion of the steps to be followed in developing such a project.

60.

Thut, I. N., Foundations of Method for Secondary Schools, New York; McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1949, pp. 277-280.

Code: Phil His Clar Pages 277-280 of this book discuss the project method as a means of providing for correlation and integration of subject matter. Three efforts at this correlation are discussed: "The Project as the Illustration of Things Previously Taught," "The Project as Supplementary Instruction," "The Project as the Center of Instruction."

61. HF 1101 .B87 Heiss, Renetta, "The Cooperative Fashion Show--A retail Project," <u>Business Education World</u>, 29:592-595, June, 1949.

Code:

Discusses a program put on by the Bon Ton, a department store in Pennsylvania. This project was a series of lectures and experiences in promotion which culminated in the Distributive Education class putting on a fashion show.

62. LB 1585 .A1 S35 WeisBruch, F., "Glorifying the High School Project,"

<u>School Science and Mathematics</u>, 49:439-444,

June, 1949.

A critical analysis of the project method of instruction. The author says that many projects do not stimulate learning of the topic. (A rebuttal to this article is given by H. O. House in Oct., 1949)



Henry, C. H., "Some Techniques for Staging the Retail Fashion Show," <u>Business Education</u> World, 30:77, October, 1949.

Code:

Mr. Henry suggests a fashion show as a D. E. class project. He feels that such a program can do great deal to promote D. E. with other students and with the various businesses in the community. The author provides a recipe for having a high school D. E. sponsored fashion show.

64. LB 1595 A1 S35 Houde, H. O., "A Defense of the Project Method,"

School Science and Mathematics, 49:559-564,
October, 1949.

Code: Val Clar This article is Mr. Houde's answer to Mr. WeisBruch's criticism of the project method. Mr. Houde suggests that Mr. WeisBruch used extreme examples which did not typify the usual situations.

Houde builds a step-by-step rebuttal to Weis-Bruch's article, giving certain points of information about the project method in doing so.

See WeisBruch, School Science and Mathematics,

65. HF 1101 .B87 Smith, H. D., "Merchandising and the School Publications," <u>Business Education World</u>, 30:284-285, February, 1950.

Code: Ex Val A discussion of the merits of having the D. E. classes handle the merchandising of all the school publications. Mr. Smith discusses the specific advantages for the students and for the school in such a program.

66. HF 1101 .B3 Blackstone, E. G., "Devices to be Used in the Teaching of Salesmanship," Balance Sheet, 31:300-304, March, 1950.

Code:

Included in this article is a list of projects which can be used in the teaching of salesmanship.



Knouse, R. S., "How to Teach Salesmanship," U.B.E.A. Forum, 4:19-21, April, 1950.

Code: Ex Val A discussion of various methods of teaching salesmanship, including mention of many specific types of projects. The author strongly recommends "...the student-project method of teaching as insurance against loss of student interest and retardation of the learning process"

68. HF 1101 .A64 Gibson, J. C., and Hedrick, J. A., "Vitalizing Salesmanship Instruction," American Business Education, 6:265-266, May, 1950.

Code:

A discussion of several teaching methods to use to vitalize salesmanship. Included is a discussion of a portfolio project, illustrating a particular product or product line.

69. HF 1101 .J69 Hecht, J. C., "Practical Sales Training at Mellville, New Jersey," <u>Journal of Business Education</u>, 26:69-70, October, 1950.

Code:

A discussion of the author's experiences in regard to the teaching of D. E.. The article suggests no profound educational laws or ideas, but does suggest some good ideas for projects.

70. HF 1101 .J69 Salamey, M. V. Implementing the Retail Selling Course in the High School," Balance Sheet, 32:61-63, October, 1950.

Code:

Although much of this article is irrelevant to this bibliography, the author does give a list of nine projects she has used in her retail selling class.

71. HF 1101 .B87

ERIC

Smith, H. D., "School Thrift as a D. E. Project," <u>Business Education World</u>, 31:71, October, 1950.

Code:

Discusses a Distributive Education class project as one in which the D. E. class tries to "sell" the student body on the idea of saving some money. The project involves a full sales campaign.

72. LC 1041 .A5 Hecht, J. C., "Retail Display Window Training,"

<u>American Vocational Journal</u>, 25:21-22, December, 1950.

Code:

A description of the development of a D. E. project in window displays. Because the local stores cooperated in the project, the students had a chance to put their displays in actual store windows. Furthermore, the children received realistic training, and good school-community relationships were fostered.

73. HF 1101 .B87 Tapply, D. C., "Our School Store-A Learning Experience for all Business Students,"

Business Education World, 32:232-233,
January, 1952.

Code:

The article points out how the school store can be run by students in the various business courses. The author's conclusion is that the school store can provide meaningful projects for many students.

74. L 11 C3 Ryan, Leo V., "The Project Technique in Consumer Education," <u>Catholic Education</u>
<u>Review</u>, 50:175-189, March, 1952.

Code: His Ex Phil A discussion of the origin, definition, and application of the project method, as used in consumer education.

75. L 11 .C53

ERIC

Shannon, J. R., "Vanishing Wall Between Courses and Activities," <u>Clearing House</u>, 27:8-12, September, 1952.

Code:

A discussion of certain educational practices in regard to how they effect the students. The author suggests, "The method employed in directing school activities is the answer to many problems." No specific method is given, but the discussion leads the reader to conclude the project method is implied.

76. LB 1631 .E5 Armstrong, A. C., "Project Teaching Develops Language Arts," English Journal, 41:544-547, December, 1952.

Code: Ex Va**1** A discussion of the use of the project method in the teaching of an English-Social Studies class. Projects centered around Congressman Peter Mack, Jr., who was flying from country to country in a single engine plane. Mr. Armstrong had the students follow the Congressman's travels, writing letters, stories, and doing research on various related subjects.

77. HF 1101 .B3 DiSalvo, A., "How to Make A Salesmanship Course More Practical," <u>Balance Sheet</u>, 34:154-155, December, 1952.

Code: Ex Val Describes a class project in which students were responsible for selling tickets to the school play.

78. LB 1584 .A1 S63 Hirsch, Hyman, "Let's go into Business,"

<u>Social Education</u>, 16:367-368, December, 1952.

Code: Phil Val Ex Mr. Hirsch suggests that the project method has "functionalism" in operation. The author tells how he developed and used the project method in his high school economics classes. He describes how he originally started using this method, and why he has continued using it.

79. HF 1101 .B87 Kneeland, Dr. N., and Bernard, Louise, "Shopping Surveys," <u>Business Education World</u>, 33:227-228, January, 1953.

Code:

Discusses the use of a shopping survey for a salesmanship class. Includes six steps in the planning and execution of such a survey.

80. HF 1101 .B87 Kneeland, Dr. N., and Bernard, Louise, "Students Activities in D. E.," <u>Business Education</u> World, 33:289-290, February, 1953.

Code: Val Phil Clar This article discusses the use of learning by doing and its educational value in D. E.. The author lists his three point classification system for activities: Function, Kind, Plan.

Beede, Donald, and Gendron, G., "Store for a Day," <u>Business Education World</u>, 33:328-329, March, 1953.

Code:

Discusses how high school students took over a store for half a day. Included in the article are suggestions for anyone attempting such a project.

82. HF 1101 .B3 Clancy, Anne E., "Cooperative Projects in Our Merchandising Class," <u>Balance Sheet</u>, 34:350-351, April, 1953.

Code: Val Phil Discusses how the project method led a class to a higher level of learning. Miss Clancy suggests that, "As a result of these cooperative projects, our merchandising class developed into an active, aggressive, happy, and responsive group--A class that liked the subject, enjoyed working together, and was eager to put in extra time improving themselves in the technique of the subject."

83. HF 1101 .B87 Work in D. E.," Business Education World,
33:403-404, April, 1953.

Code: Ex Val A discussion of how committee work can be applied to various projects in a D. E. class. Included within this article is a discussion of such things as prerequisite conditions, composition of committees, the teacher and the committees, and evaluation of a committee's work.

84. HF 1101 .B87 Clements, Gloria, "Store for a Week,"

<u>Business Education World</u>, 33:507-8

June, 1953.

Code: Ex Val A description of how a D. E. coordinator and one of his classes ran a small department store for one week. The store was organized, run, and dissolved within the week.

The coordinator felt the project was of benefit to all participants and suggests that more D. E. departments should try something of this nature.

85. LC 1041 .A5 Wilson, B., "Make Merchandise Manuals,"

<u>American Vocational Association</u>, 2°:19,
October, 1954.

Code: Val Ex A discussion of the educational advantages and the value of having the D. E. students prepare a merchandise manual as individual projects. Included in the article is a list of hints for topics and layout for some projects.

86. HF 1101 .B3 Harnash, W., "Distributive Education Newspaper," <u>Balance Sheet</u>, 36:183 December, 1954.

Code:

This article suggests that projects can be of extreme varied types. It is about a coordinator who had as a project for his class the publication of a newspaper. The D. E. students wrote articles on such topics as employment opportunities, the lifting of the excise tax, etc.. The students also did a "special" on a different store with each issue of the paper. They not only wrote articles, but also made up advertising copy. Also included in the paper is a section about graduated D. E. students of today knowing what may be in store for them in the future.

87. LC 1041 .A5 Hartzler, F. E., "Window Display Contest,"

<u>American Vocational Association Journal</u>,
30:34-35, November, 1955.

Code:

A discussion of a window display contest for Distributive Education students. Included in this article are the rating sheets used in the contest, and a very brief discussion of how the contest was set up and run.

88. HF 1101 .B86 Thompson, Robert, "Using Community Resources in Teaching Retailing," <u>Business Education</u> Forum, 10:25, April, 1956.

Code:

A discussion of the various community resources which can be used as projects or field trips in most locations which can be used by D. E. teachers.

89. HF 1101 .B3 Fagan, C. L., "A Practical Problem in Retailing,"
Balance Sheet, 38:14-15, September, 1956.

Code:

This article is a discussion of the use of a price survey as a class project.



Hetch, Joseph C., "Let Your D. E. Club Put on a Fashion Show," <u>Business Education</u> World, 38:19020, October, 1957.

Code: Ex Val Discusses the use of a fashion show as a D. E. class project, explaining what things were done in preparation and execution of the show. The article discusses the educational values of such a project.

91. HF 1101 .B87 Lubow, Milton, "We Built a Model Department Store," <u>Business Education World</u>, 38:22-24, June, 1958.

Code:

A discussion of how to build a model department store, (doll house size) as a class project.

92. HF 1101 .B87 Hecht, J. C., "How to Open a School Store,"

<u>Business Education World</u>, 39:26-27, 42,

September, 1958.

Code:

A basic discussion of how to organize, open, and sell the idea of a school store.

93. HF 1101 .B87 Dodge, R. E., "Retailing Students Carry Out a Sales Promotion," <u>Business Education</u> World, 39:11-13, June, 1959.

Code:

Discusses how the retailing students at the University of Oregon School of Business Administration executed a complete retail promotion campaign for Tipman, Wolfe, and Co., on their White Stag line of products.

94. HF 1101 .B86

ERIC

Oczkowski, Raymond, and Grandfied, R.,
"Ownership and Operation of Your Own Retail
Business," <u>Business Education Forum</u>,
14:27, 29, February, 1960.

Code:

A discussion of how to have a class develop a manual on operating their own retail business.

95. LB 3602 .S35 Balletto, L. P., "Outside Activities in Business Education Pay Off," <u>School</u> <u>Activities</u>," 31:231-234, April, 1960.

Code: Ex Val This article tells of a school store run by the retailing class at Uniondale, N. Y. High School. This school store is different in that rather than being housed in the school building, it is located within the downtown area. The article is devoted to Mr. Balletto's discussion of how he went about organizing this project. He discusses the major obstacles he met, and how he surmounted them.

96. HF 1101 .B3 Gram, H. H., "Use Your D. E. Club to Build Good Public Relations," <u>Balance Sheet</u>, 42:61, October, 1960.

Code: Ex Val The author suggests a project be used to build public relations between the school and the community. In addition, this project is designed to give the D. E. students experience at working with the business community.

The project is a Halloween window painting contest for the public school students. This is sponsored by the D. E. club. Mr. Gram stated that this project was considered a great success, and is now an annual event.

97. HF 1101 .886

ERIC Foolest Project From

Chambers, G.A., "Starting a Business--A Project in D. E.," <u>Business Education</u> <u>Forum</u>, 15:34, November, 1960.

Code: Val Ex Discusses the methods used and educational benefits derived from having D. E. students (in the form of a project) start a business. The students are told, "You have just inherited \$25,000 and you are interested in starting some kind of business." They are then given an outline on how to go about starting their own business, and the teacher stands by to give help and guidance.

98. LC 1041 .A5 Chambers, George A., "Research Study
Provides a Challenging Service Project,"

American Vocational Association Journal,
36:24-25, October, 1961.

Code: Val Ex

A discussion of a research project done by a D. E. C. A. chapter. The purpose was to find out why industry might not locate in Washington, Iowa. Included is a discussion of the benefits of such a project.

99. HF 1101 .B87 Cline, Frank, "Try a Door to Door Christmas Cookie Campaign," <u>Business Education</u> <u>Wcrld</u>, 42:16-17, December, 1961.

Code: Ex Val A discussion of the advantages and the methods of having the D. E. class sell Christmas cookies on a door to door basis.

100. HF 1101 .B86 Dittamo, G. E., "A Practical Beginning for a Program in D. E.," <u>Business Education</u>
<u>Forum</u>, 16:26, December, 1961.

Code: Ex Val Mr. Dittamo is concerned with how to start a D. E. program when you cannot use the cooperative method. He suggests instead the use of several different projects. He suggests too that a D. E. program can be designed to fit almost any school when the teacher and administrator recognize that there are many successful ways of teaching.

101. HF 1101 .B87 Scolnick, A. H., "D. E., 1970," <u>Business</u>
<u>Education World</u>, 44:13-14, November, 1963.

Code: Val The author suggests some very positive and sound suggestions for what D. E. in 1970 may be like. The project method may work quite well in his plans.

102. HF 1101 .B86

ERIC

Palmer, G. D., "Let's Keep D. E. Vocational,"

<u>Business Education Forum</u>, 20:23-24,

<u>December</u>, 1965.

Code: Val Clar Palmer suggests that the project method may be an answer to many of the problems evolving from straight lecture-discussion classes. He discusses what the project method is, projects, and how they must be controlled and developed by the coordinator to insure educational value.

Samson, H. E., "Organizing Participating Experiences in D. E.," <u>Business Education</u> Forum, 20:25-26, February, 1966.

Code: Clar Val Describes and explains what the term "participating experience" means. Mr. Samson used the term to mean something less than totally the project method. His definition is, "...participating experiences are carefully organized activities and projects designed to provide students realistic vocational application of the content learned in the distributive courses."

104, L 11 .t4 Hofe, G. D., "The Project Method and its Origin,"

<u>Teacher College Record</u>, 67:371-373,

February, 1966.

Code: His Clar This author claims that S. Tenenbaum's book, Trail Blazer in Education, (a biography of W. H. Kilpatrick), incorrectly stated that Mr. Kilpatrick was the founding father of the project method. Mr. G. Hofe states it was a Mr. Woodhull who conceived and originated the project method.

105. LC 1041 .A5 Sampson, H. E., "Convention Round Up in D. E.,"

<u>American Vocational Association Journal</u>

41:14-17, February, 1966.

Code: Val Phil Cur A discussion of the various speeches made at the D. E. division of the A.V.A. Convention. The theme was "The Project Method." Included is a discussion of the speeches made by K. Brown, M. Marks, and others.

106. HF 1101 .B87

ERIC

Haines, P. G., and Ferguson, E. Jr., "D.E."

<u>Business Education World</u>, October, 1966.

Code: Val Phil Clar Cur This article discusses the United States Office of Education's endorsement of the project method as another method of instruction for D. E.

| 107. | • HF
1101
•B87 | Haines, P. G., and Ferguson, E. Jr., "Distributive Education," <u>Business Education World</u> , November, 1966, p. 34. |
|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Code:
His
Clar
Phil
Cur | The authors briefly discuss what they accept as the definition of the project method. They also include an analysis of the origin and history of the project method. |
| 108. | . HF
1101
.B87 | Haines, P. G., and Ferguson, E. Jr., "Distributive Education," <u>Business Education World</u> , December, 1966, p. 34. |
| | Code:
Clar
Ex
Val
Phil | An analysis of how the project method would work in D. E. The authors explain and clarify their position through the use of a discussion of a project built around an occupational survey. |
| 109. |) . | Bayles, Ernest E., and Hood, Bruce, L., Growth of American Educational Thought and Practice, New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1966, pp. 235-240. |
| | <u>Code</u> :
His | The few pages of this book devoted to the project method discuss Kilpatrick's use of the term "project method and McMurry's term "consumer-type project." |
| | | The authors also state that Franklin Ernest Heald, (1870-1943), specialist in agricultural education in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, (1914-1918) was the first to introduce the project method to vocational agriculture. |
| 110 | 0. HF
1101
.B87 | Haines, P. G., and Ferguson, E., Jr., "Distributive Education," <u>Business Education</u> <u>World</u> , January, 1967, p. 38. |
| | <u>Code</u> :
Val
Ex | Discusses a project which took place in a resort community high school. The coordinator at this school had arranged for his eleventh grade preparatory distributive education class to take over the operations of the local Gamble store for |

the operations of the local Gamble store for

three days.

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